The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,247.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S S. ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Heasman, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 29th July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamer leaving Bombay on SATURDAY, the 24th July, will despatch passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. PENANG, 693 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander H. J. Scott, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 15th July 1875, at Noon.

July 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves Madras	30
,, Carwar	17	,, Coconada	Aug. 1
,, Narrakel	21	,, Vizagapatam	2
,, Alleppey	21	,, Bimlipatam	2
,, Tuticorin	23	,, Calingapatam	3
,, Colombo	24	,, Gopalpore	3
,, Galle	25	,, False Point	4
,, Negapatam	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	6

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembaug, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	14	Leaves BUSREH	2
,, Kurrachee	18	,, Mahomerah	2
,, Muscat	21	,, Fao	2
,, Bunder Abbas	23	,, Bushire	4
,, Linga	25	,, Linga	8
,, Bushire	27	,, Bunder Abbas	10
,, Fao	29	,, Jask	11
,, Mahomerah	29	,, Gwadur	13
,, Busreh ...Arrival	30	,, Kurrachee	17
		Arrive BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on SATURDAY, next the 17th July 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines	3rd Class. Without food
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE well-known and favourite Steamer STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 Tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched, from Bombay, as above. She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a Steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & C°.

Bombay, 8th July 1875.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	July.
INDUS	W. B. Andrews	3478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.
				August.
SUMATRA	E. Christian	2488	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2984	400	13th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1834	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 26th July 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT, (3,141 tons, and 530 H.P.), Captain W. H. Puckley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Straits and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 23rd July 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th July, 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Carriages, Harness, Horse, &c., at No. 8, Hornby Row, the premises lately occupied by the Scottish Education Society, for their Fort School. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at the above named place TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 15th July 1875, the household furniture, carriages, harness and domestic and stable utensils of R. A. R. Skipsey, Esquire, the same comprises, Handsomely open carved seasoned blackwood furniture such as circular, pier, and writing tables, easy and drawing room chairs, English pattern sofas, chiffonier, whatnots, teapoys, handsome carpet, English Brass, and iron painted bedsteads and cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes and gown presses, dining room chairs, china bathing tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome roomy C. Spring Barouche by Laurie and Marner.

A convenient light office Brougham, Horse and brass Harness, (together or separate.)

Sets English plated and brass double Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a first-class walnutwood grand cottage piano by Challen and Hodgson, a first-rate sweet-toned harmonium with 5 stops by Metzler and Co., a large collection of choice and rare plants in pots, &c., at Chinchpoogly Hill.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, harmonium, &c., the property of E. L. Hawkins, Esquire, the same comprises rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, and desert services best platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, ice pitcher, tea urn, waiter, a mahogany case containing a set of king's pattern spoons, and forks, single and treble branched candlesticks, cutlery, &c. Handsome seasoned blackwood French polished furniture, such as round dining table for 6 persons a set of camp do. in 3 pieces, handsome side board dumb waiter, whatnots, dining room chairs, circular, pier and card tables, handsome English pattern easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofa, centre ottoman, a first class walnutwood grand cottage piano by Challen and Hodgson, "made to order, a fine sweet toned harmonium with 5 stops by "Clietzler & Co" handsome Brussels carpet, plated 3 light hanging argand lamps, pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c.

at 2 P. M.

A handsome grey Persian horse
A child's Bay pony
A set of best English brass mounted double harness
Lady's and gentleman's saddles, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th July 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, the following :—

21 Coirs English Hemp Rope from 2½ to 4½ inches.
3 Bales Water Twist, No. 10 to 50.
3 Casks Japanned Padlock.
6 Cases Wax Vesta's Matches.

On account and risk of whom it may concern, ex-steamer Vixen :—

H C & C / E M / 509 } 26 & 29 ; H C & C / E S / 743 } 36 & 37 } 4 Cases White Sewing Ball thread, 16 oz. per Pack, containing each 200 Packets of 160 Balls of assorted Numbers from 30 to 120.

The above goods is more or less damaged by salt-water.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1 o'clock P.M., in a shop at the corner of Meadow Street and Military Square, the following remaining household furniture belonging to a Gentleman who changes his place of Residence :—

Containing cupboards, chest of drawers, tables, hatstands, Lady's writing desk, shelf, sideboard, folding iron cots, damask lined easy chairs, sofa couch, music box, dressing looking glasses, table and hanging lamps, hanging lanterns, towel horse, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF INDIGO CALLED "MADRASEE."

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1 o'clock P. M. at Naron Dharoo Street, by order of and in the Godown of Munzoomull Jassaving, on account and at the risk of Hajee Mahomed Sadduck Neemajee the following bags of Indigo called "Madrasee":—

9 Bags of Indigo called Madrasee.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be taken at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 o'clock P.M. on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Ghandibhoy Jehangeerjee Mody, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Madhowrow Dinanathjee, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of the road leading from Worlee to Mahim, being in the sub-district of Maudvee, in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6 968 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 313, and in those of the Collector of House Assessment under Nos. 438 and 430, and bounded on the north by the property of the said Madhowrow Dinanathjee on the south by the property of Hormusjee Dadabhoy, on the west by the seashore, and on the east by the road last aforesaid, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Madhowrow Dinanathjee.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Ardaseer Framjee, Mortgagee's Solicitor.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co

Bombay, 14th July 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT WADACHEE GADY.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 P.M., by order of the Mortgagees, Heerjee Khimjee and Doongersey Dossa, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors, Abba Suntoojee and Cassibaee Widow.

All that piece or parcel, of freehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Wadachee Gady, in old Town, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Mandvee, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 515, and assessed by the assessment under No. 8, containing by admeasurement 180¼ square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the public road, on or towards the west by a gully, on or towards the north by the house of Succaram Suntoojee, and on or towards the south by the house of Fuckeer Saheb Baba.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th July 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th inst. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c. &c.

5 Bales Water Twist.
5 bales grey T. cloth.
3 bales grey shirtings

On account of the concerned—

181 pieces white longcloth, damaged.

On account of the underwriters—

5 boxes of soap.

Also at 2 P. M., at the Town Custom House, ex s s Australia B—No. 8 P G 3—1 case damaged silk piece-goods.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th July 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE S.S. EUROPA will SAIL POSITIVELY on SATURDAY MORNING, the 17th instant Passengers are requested to be on board before Noon on that day.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th July 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. PARANA, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIM for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Vessel.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents s.s. Parana.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

EUROPEAN VIEWS OF INDIA:
THE EFFECTS OF OBSERVATION OF
INDIA
UPON MODERN THOUGHT,
The Rede Lecture delivered in the Senate House, Cambridge, 22nd May 1875, by
SIR HENRY SUMNER MAINE.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000, DIVIDED INTO 20,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH.

FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH—Rs. 50,00,000 PAID UP.

RESERVED ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH CALLED UP IN FULL.

DIRECTORS.

Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., (of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.)	Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
R. Valentine Reid, Esq. (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.)	Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.
A. J. Macdonald, Esq., (of Sir Charles Forbes & Co.)	Kessowjee Naik, Esq.
	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

FIFTEENTH REPORT.

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to the Proprietary the accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 30th June last. They have been audited, and the Auditors' Report is annexed.

The Cotton crop proved to be a full average one, and the staple was in steady demand throughout the season. The Directors did not re-open the Dhollera and Wudwan Branches finding that there was little probability of their being able to work to a profit. The returns from the Branches in operation have been generally of a satisfactory character.

A few small failures have taken place in the bazaar. The Bank has made no bad debt during the six months.

The accounts show a net gain of Rs. 6,71,354-11-4, and, adding to this Rs. 1,14,890-14-8, the balance brought from the half-year ended 31st December last, there is a sum total of Rs. 7,86,245-10-0 for distribution.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the Directors recommend the declaration of a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, which will absorb Rs. 5,00,000 0 0

The transfer to Reserved Fund	,,	2,25,000 0 0
In reduction of cost of premises	,,	20,000 0 0
To Bad and Doubtful Debt Account	,,	10,000 0 0
Leaving a balance to be carried forward of	,,	31,245 10 0
	Rs.	7,86,245 10 0

The Directors regret to repeat that they have not been favored with any communication from the Government of India regarding the very important questions still at issue—viz., the Bank's Charter of Incorporation, and the removal of the local agency of the Bank of Bengal.

Mr. H. R. Cormack resigned his seat at the Board on leaving India and Mr. A. J. Macdonald has rejoined the Board by desire of the Directors, subject to the approval of the shareholders in terms of Clause 70 of the Articles of Association.

Mr. R. Valentine Reid and Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit retire from office on this occasion, and are eligible for re-election.

The shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th July 1875.

AUDITORS' REPORT

For the Half-year ended 30th June 1875.

Bombay, 13th July 1875.

To M. BALFOUR, Esq.,
Secretary and Treasurer,
New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

Dear Sir,

We have to report that we have audited the Bank's Accounts for the half-year ending the 30th June 1875.

The General Ledger, Stock Ledger, the Security Ledger, and the Branches' Ledger have been duly examined by us. The balances given in the Balance Sheet agree with the Bank's Books and the returns made by the several Branches.

We have counted the cash and currency notes in the Bank's till in Bombay, and found them to agree with the figures given in the Balance Sheet. The value of the Government Securities and Specie belonging to the Bank is correctly stated.

The Securities deposited for safe custody, as also those in the possession of the Bank against Loan and Cash Credits, we have carefully examined, and have found them in order in comparing them with the Registers.

The abstract of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are correct as showing the true position of the Bank at the end of the period under report.

We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

SAM. W. READ,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETNA, } Auditors.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS ON 30TH JUNE 1875.

Dr.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Capital—		
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, paid up	50,00,000 0 0	
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, on which received to account of 1st Call of Rs. 100 per share	10,00,000 0 0	
2nd Call of Rs. 125 per Share	12,48,125 0 0	
3rd do. 25 do.	2,49,625 0 0	
4th do. 125 do	12,46,250 0 0	
5th do. 125 do	12,45,125 0 0	
		99,89,125 0 0
Reserve Fund		15,50,000 0 0
Current Deposits at Head Office and Branches		93,67,850 9 1
Fixed do. do. do.		14,91,516 10 10
Government do. Treasury General Balance		63,46,414 3 8
,, do. Branches		28,2[illegible],290 5 5
Bank Post Bills Outstanding		32,032 12 0
Other Liabilities		3,60,691 2 9
Balance of Profit and Loss Account		7,86,245 10 0
		Rs. 3,26,44,166 5 9

Cr.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Government Securities		41,92,548 11 9
Fixed Loans on Government Securities, Bullion and Merchandise		31,32,474 7 8
Cash Credits do.		9,12,619 15 10
Overdrawn Current Accounts		13,368 8 0
Bills discounted and purchased		1,33,18,393 13 8
Balances with Agents and Correspondents		2,00,615 4 11
Freehold premises situated in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and Furniture therein at cost price,	Rs. 4,50,000 0 0	
Do. do. at Oomrawuttee at cost price.	,, 5,854 0 0	
Do. do. Ahmedabad	,, 9,150 13 8	
Do. do. Compta.	,, 5,020 10 6	
Premises at Akote.	,, 3,500 0 0	
	Rs. 4,73,525 8 2	
Furniture at the different Branches at cost price	,, 33,828 6 11	
	5,07,353 15 1	
Less written off	1,15,000 0 0	
		3,92,353 15 1
Stamps		4,882 14 0
Stationery value on hand		1,746 5 0
Adjusting Account, being interest due the Bank to date on Fixed Loans, Cash Credits, and on Government Securities; also amount due by Government for conducting Public Debt Office, Treasury and Savings' Bank, less rebate of Interest, Discount, and Exchange		74,286 4 2
Cash and Currency Notes and Bullion at Head Office and Branches		1,01,00,876 1 8
		Rs. 3,26,44,166 5 9

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ON 30TH JUNE, 1875.

Dr.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Salaries at Head Office	81,540 7 4	
Auditors' Fees	1,000 0 0	
Directors' Fees	8,910 0 0	
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance	7,764 6 8	
Miscellaneous Charges, including cost of transit of Specie	12,219 5 4	
		1,11,434 3 4
Salaries at Branches	57,792 8 2	
Other Charges at Branches, including cost of transit of Specie	14,204 1 5	
		71,996 9 7
Brokerage Account		1,755 3 0
Interest paid at Head Office and Branches		18,018 4 6
Amount carried to Credit of Stationery Account		2,000 0 0
Net Profit to 30th June 1875		6,71,354 11 4
		Rs. 8,76,588 15 9

Cr.	Rs. a. p.
By Interest received at Head Office and Branches	1,90,798 7 4
Exchange do. do.	4,70,721 1 5
Commission do. do.	72,312 8 4
Discount do. do.	73,841 6 2
Interest on Government Securities	68,915 8 6
	Rs. 876,588 15 9

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE 1875.

Dr.	Rs. a. p.
To Dividend for Half-year ended 31st Dec. 1874.	2,03,125 0 0
Balance at credit of this account	7,86,245 10 0
	Rs. 9,89,370 10 0

Cr.	Rs. a. p.
By Balance of this account on 1st Jan. 1875	3,18,015 14 8
Net profit for Half-year ending 30th June 1875	6,71,354 11 4
	Rs. 9,89,370 10 0

Examined and found correct.

SAMUEL W. READ,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.

E. & O. E.

Bombay, 13th July 1875.

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
ROBERT CLARK,
Chief Accountant.

H. MAXWELL,
R. VALENTINE REID,
A. J. MACDONALD,
KESSOWJEE NAIK,
E. D. SASSOON,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, } Directors.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between us, trading under the NAME and STYLE of ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co., at Dharwar, Gudduck, and Hooblee, in the Dharwar Districts, and at Carwar and Compta, on the Malabar Coast, was by us DISSOLVED by MUTUAL CONSENT on 31st May last.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.
GEORGE ARTHUR ROBERTSON.

With reference to the above notice the BUSINESS is since being CARRIED ON by the Undersigned under the same NAME and STYLE of ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.

GEORGE ARTHUR ROBERTSON.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT

FOR PREPARING LIEBEG'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July 1875, at 3 P.M. The business to be laid before the meeting is as under :—

1. The Health Officer's Report for the 1st Quarter of 1875.
2. Resolution of the Town Council, dated 3rd June 1875, on the Award of the Arbitrators appointed to fix the value of the building occupied as the Municipal Offices.
3. Sanction to the sale to Mr. R. S. R. David of 14 7/9 square yards of ground in Bellasis Junction Road at Rs. 15 per square yard.
4. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council reporting the re-appropriations and adjustments made by the Town Council during the past Quarter.
5. List of payments made from 1st April to 30th June last on account of past year's liabilities.
6. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, submitting for confirmation of the Corporation a resolution of the Town Council, dated 7th July 1875, on Government Resolution No. 1,924 (General Department), regarding Mr. Gostling's scheme for the Water Supply of Bombay.
7. Letter from Mr. W. G. Pedder, C. S., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated 30th June last, thanking the Corporation for their acknowledgment of his services as Municipal Commissioner conveyed to him in the letter from the Clerk of the Corporation, No. 786, dated 17th idem.
8. Government Resolution, No. 1,851, dated 22nd June 1875 stating that they have not yet received any information as to the arrangements for the contemplated visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India.

H. W. BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 12th July 1875.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held at 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, to consider the following motion which will be proposed by Mr. J. A. Forbes and seconded by Mr. Rughoonath Narayan Khote :—

That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to address Government asking that a short Act may be passed to enable the Corporation to vote Rupees Fifty Thousand to assist in the proper reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his visit to Bombay.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.
By Order of the Chairman,
J. A. FORBES, Esquire.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 12th July 1875.

THE NEW BUGLE JACKETS.

BLACK LACE JACKET, handsomely beaded with cut Bugles, with Sleeves which can be removed at pleasure, thereby making a Cuirasse Jacket. Price Rs. 60.

BLACK LACE LOOSE FITTING JACKETS, handsomely beaded with Jet Beads. Price Rs. 60.

BLACK SILK NET, covered with handsome Pattern of Aplique Work, and beaded with Jet cut Beads. Price Rs. 75

BLACK SILK NET, handsomely embroidered Aplique Work, beaded with Jet cut Bugles, and trimmed with separate Lace. Price Rs. 100.

WHITE LACE JACKET, handsomely beaded with White Pearl Beads, and trimmed with Spanish Lace. Price Rs. 70.

WHITE NET JACKET, handsomely embroidered with Silk and trimmed with White Pearl cut Bugles. Price Rs. 75.

WHITE SILK NET JACKET, covered with handsome Pattern of Aplique Work, beaded with Pearl cut Beads, and trimmed with White Spanish Lace. Price Rs. 100.

BLACK PARAMATTA JACKETS, very nicely beaded with Jet in various Patterns. Price Rs. 25.

BLACK PARAMATTA JACKET, beaded back front, Collar and Sleeves. Price Rs 27-8.

BLACK CASHMERE JACKET, handsomely beaded with Jet cut Bugles. Price Rs. 35.

BLACK CASHMERE JACKET, beaded in handsome Patterns with Jet cut Bugles, very stylish. Price Rs 40.

The above Jackets are not made up but are BEADED and MARKED OUT on the Cloth for cutting.

BEADED POLONAISES.

BLACK GRENADINE POLONAISE, beaded with Jet cut Beads. Price Rs. 40.

BLACK PARAMATTA POLONAISE, beaded with Jet cut Beads. Price Rs. 45.

BLACK PARAMATTA POLONAISE, beaded with Jet cut Bugles. Price Rs. 45.

BLACK PARAMATTA POLONAISE, handsomely beaded with Jet cut Bugles, and trimmed with Maltese Lace. Price Rs. 65.

BEADED BLOND LACES.

BEADED CREPE LACE.

BEADED YAK LACE.

BEADED INSERTION.

BEADED GIMP.

BEADED FRINGE.

BEADED BUTTONS.

BEADED TUNICS.

BEADED CUIRASSES.

BEADED SUNSHADES.

BEADS BY THE BUNCH.

BUGLES BY THE BUNCH.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO RS. 10

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as

EYE GLASSES,
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight.* Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver.* The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted Goggles in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION for a MARRIED COUPLE: two minutes from the Grant Road Station. Apply "L.," *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, SHIGRAM (in good condition), HORSE and HARNESS. The Horse in constant work and hard as nails. Apply to "K.," care of the Office.

FOR SALE, a pair of Grey Cape HORSES for Rs. 1,300. One of the Horse is fully worth Rs. 900. Apply "M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, Healthy, Cool, Cheerful, and Convenient QUARTERS, near Victoria Gardens and Tramway. Apply to SECRETARY, Albion Place, Byculla.

AYAH.—WANTED an ENGAGEMENT, for the homeward passage to England, for an Ayah who can be strongly recommended. Address "C.C.D.," Office of this Paper.

WANTED, for the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, Fort, a European or Indo-European ASSISTANT MASTER, able to teach up to the Matriculation Standard. Apply to Mr. SMEATON.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS, (Lithia, Potash, Soda, Tonic, Gingerade, Lemonade, &c.) *of Unsurpassed Purity.*

BASS'S PALE ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by Foster & Sons, in Monthly Consignments.

AMMUNITION AND SPORTING REQUISITES.

ARCHERY, BADMINTON, BILLIARD, CRICKET, FENCING, FISHING, LAWN TENNIS, RACKET, & GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

CHOCOLATES, COCOA, COFFEE, & INDIAN TEAS.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS, TOBACCOS, SNUFFS, and Smokers' requisites of every kind, of the best qualities.

CUTLERY & HARDWARE, of the best descriptions.

ELECTRO SILVER PLATED GOODS, of the *best workmanship,* the *thickest plating,* on the *hardest metals only.*

FANCY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, for presentation and other purposes.

FILTERS, for Domestic or Travellers' use.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONEWARES, in the most elegant and useful modern designs.

JEWELLERY, *of the best manufacture only,* in large variety of new designs.

OILMAN'S STORES & PRESERVED PROVISIONS, from the most renowned European Houses.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, & ALL TOILET REQUISITES

SILVER WARE. Cigar Cases, Christening Cups, Goblets, Salts and Spoons, Snuff Boxes, Tankards, &c.

STATIONERY, including writing appliances, useful or ornamental, of every kind.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES. Dressing Bags and Cases, Portmanteaux, Travelling Bags, Trunks, and all Sundries.

WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUEURS, of every description, and of the finest brands.

PRICED LISTS AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHÉ & CO.,

WHO STAND THIRD ON THE LIST OF BRANDY EXPORTERS FROM COGNAC.

Our Quotations for their Brand are now :—

*	One Star	Rs.	21- 4	per dozen.
*	One Star, in glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	,,	22- 8	,, ,,
*	One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each	,,	23- 0	,, case.
*	One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each.	,,	25- 0	,, ,,
**	Two Stars	,,	24- 0	,, dozen.
***	Three Stars	,,	27- 0	,, ,,
****	Four Stars, Extra Superior	,,	38- 0	,, ,,

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies, and Traders, will be liberally treated. We ask their support.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

HATS AND HELMETS,
MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA
BY LINCOLN BENNETT & Co., ELLWOOD & SONS, ANDRE AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKERS.

LIGHT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR WARRANTED NOT TO CHANGE COLOR.

	Rs. a.
Berlin Black Stiff Felt medium High, Square Crown	8 8
Stamford Black Stiff Felt High Square Crown	8 8
Bath Black Stiff Felt High Round Crown	8 8
Hasting Black Stiff Round Crown	8 8
Rochdale Black Stiff Round Crown	8 8
Talbot Black, Soft Felt, High Round Crown, Spring Brim	8 8
Talbot Drab Do.	8 8
Black Searbrow Round Soft Crown, Spring Brim	8 8
Drab Do.	8 8
Suez Black Stiff Felt, RoundCrown, Ventilated Air Space Lining	7 8
Suez Drab ditto ditto	7 8
Newport Black Merino on Cork, High Crown, very light, weighing only 2½ oz.	7 8
Whitby Black Merino on Cork. Round Crown, weighing only 2½ oz.	6 8

DRESS HATS.

	Rs. a.
Lincoln Bennett & Co.'s best quality	16 0
Lincoln Bennett & Co.'s Drab Napies Felt	12 8
Lincoln Bennett & Co.'s Ladies' Black Silk Riding Hats	16 0
Lace Falls for the above	4 8

TRAVELLING HATS.

	Rs. a.
Scarborough Black and Drab Soft Felt throughout, a good Travelling Hat	8 8
Boy's Royston Black Soft Felt	6 8
Tweed Hats, Lined Silk, for Travellers	5 0
Tweed Turbans, Lined Silk, for Travellers	3 8
Tweed Caps, Lined Silk, (Ear Flaps)	5 0
Seal Skin Turbans, Lined Silk	7 8
Ditto Caps (Ear Flaps).	8 8
Scotch Caps, Glengarrys, Lined Silk	5 8

REGULATION HELMETS & SUN HATS.

	Rs. a.
Cork and Felt, covered White Drill, a useful Helmet	15 0
Cork and Felt, covered White Doe, extra quality	20 0
Drab Felt Helmets, very light	12 8
Drab Felt new Patent Air Chamber, Double Felt throughout, soft inside, to yield to inequalities in form of head	18 0
Cork and Felt White Drill Covered Hunting Hats, very wide Brim, a sure protection against sun-stroke	15 0
The same as above covered Tan Flax Cloth	15 0
Drab Felt Shooting or Walking Hats, Double Air Chamber	15 0

TERAI HATS.

	Rs. a.
Terai Hats, Black and Drab	18 0

PITH HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Covered White Drill and Lined Silk, well Ventilated	10 8
White Doe	12 8
Tan Flax Cloth	10 8
Pith Helmet covered Waterproof, very light.	10 8
Solar Topees, all shapes and sizes	

LADIES' SUN HATS.

	Rs. a.
Ladies' Alpine Hats, wide Brim and well Ventilated	12 8
Ladies' Drab Felt Helmets; these are well ventilated and light	12 8
Ladies' Pith Helmets, very light	8 8
Ladies' Pith Hat, Dolly Vaden and other shapes.	

LESS 10 PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ICE IN FIVE MINUTES,

BY M. BRESLAUER AND CO.'S
NEW ICE-MACHINE.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND CIGAR HOLDERS.
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT RECEIVED BY LAST MAIL.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.,
2, EAST STREET, POONA; 30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES,

PRODUCES ICE IN A FEW MINUTES,
CAN BE SEEN WORKING DAILY.

SOUNDY & CO.,
IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE HAS COMMENCED.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW.
BOMBAY.

CHEAP SUITS, CHEAP SUITS, FOR THE MONSOON.

THE STAFFORD DIAGONAL TWEED, the cheapest and most durable article yet introduced.

Suit consisting of D. B. Coat and Trowsers	Rs. 20.
Trowsers	,, 8.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

A variety of materials, consisting of DOESKINS, TWEEDS, ANGOLAS, and SERGES, at equally reasonable Prices.

LONDON HOUSE,
(OPPOSITE JAFFER SULLIMAN'S)
A. COOK & CO..
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

Mofussil Residents can be supplied with Patterns and Instructions for Self Measurement Post free on application.

NOTICES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

LOST, the following entire CURRENCY NOTE; intimation of loss has been given to the Currency Office.

No. C/84-36227 for Rs. 20, of Bombay Circle.

GOOL MOHAMUD & Co,
ગુલ મહમદ ની કં૦

Ooty, 28th June 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. MAX. DENSO has been AUTHORISED to SIGN our FIRM.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Kurrachee, 1st July 1875.

OFF TO POONA.

THE LAST NIGHTS OF THE "GHOST."

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, JULY 12TH,
TUESDAY, JULY 13TH,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 14TH

If any body wishes to see D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST" *NOW*, or *NEVER* is the time.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION FOR THE LAST.

Arrival of Mons. Bouquet from Paris with his

SPIRITUAL PHOTOGRAPHY.
MARVELLOUS EFFECTS.

Manifestations extraordinary. Spirits of departed friends raised and made material with the other novelties as usual.

"TEMPTATION,"
"THE HAUNTED MISER,"
"PARSEE IN SEARCH OF HIS WIFE," &c. &c.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.
Performance to commence at 9-30 P.M.

NOTICE—TENDERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE and REMOVAL of MATERIAL of the Premises lately occupied as Court House and Dispensary, &c., at Bassien.

No Tender will be received after 29th July 1875.

For Terms of Sale apply at Office of the Executive Engineer, Northern Koncan.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Lieut. Col., R. E.
Executive Engineer, N. K.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tanna Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLARAN, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

No Tenders will be received after the 25th instant, and no reason assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—NOTICE.—The Senate of the University of Calcutta will proceed in the month of August next to the ELECTION of a TAGORE LAW PROFESSOR for such term as the Senate may approve.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 25th July, and at the same time to state in what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

H. WOODROW, M. A.,
Officiating Registrar.

Senate House, the 3rd July 1875.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
WORKED BY HAND OR TREADLE.

SEWING
SINGER'S
MACHINES
EVERY SINGER MACHINE BEARS THIS TRADE MARK.
THE SINGER MFG. CO. NY
TRADE MARK
THIS DESIGN IS THE PROPERTY OF
"THE SINGER" MANUFACTURING COMPY.

BRAIDING, EMBROIDERING, HEMMING, TUCKING, CORDING, BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, TRIMMING, and all sorts of Simple Stitching on Cloth or Leather, can easily be executed on "SINGER'S" MACHINE.

The above Company sold in 1873, 232,444 Machines.

It being double the sale of any Competitor.

Instructions given free to Purchasers. Repairs of all kind undertaken.

Needles, Silks Cottonthread, Oil and all other accessories can be supplied.

Sole Agent for Bombay, NESSERWANJEE MERWANJEE PATELL, No. 15 Meadow Street.

Orders for up-country will be promptly attended to.

From the beginning of July next an assortment of the above Machines will be on view at Poona.

THE WORLD-RENOWND WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

IT having come to our knowledge that impressions have been and are being given out by certain parties interested in Sewing Machines, that the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are not capable of turning out such works as their Machines can produce, we beg to caution the public against such misrepresentations, and to inform them that the Wheeler & Wilson's Machines can, with the greatest ease, execute the following works:—Plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming, Fringing, and Embroidery and Leather work. And in firmness and elasticity of stitch, rapidity of action, noiselessness of motion, perfect adaptation to all kinds of work, easiness of comprehension to learners, economy of thread, and wonderful durability, the W. & W. Machines stand unrivalled, and are so acknowledged through all the civilised quarters of the Globe. They are besides not so liable to get out of order as other Machines. We would invite intending purchasers to examine and Judge for themselves the relative merits of the W. & W. Sewing Machines and others imported into Bombay before investing their money on cheaper but inferior productions.

In addition to the numerous Prizes, Medals and Diplomas of Honour and Merit won by the W. & W. Machines at the various exhibitions of Europe and America, at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, the Emperor of Austria bestowed the high title of the Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph on the Hon. Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., for the highest superiority of the W. & W. Machines over all others, some of which obtained only minor distinctions at that Exhibition.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations, which are paraded as on Wheeler & Wilson's "system" or "principle." All Wheeler & Wilson's Genuine Machines have their number and the name of "Wheeler & Wilson, Bridgeport Conn," impressed on the cloth-plate and the Trade-mark of the Company imbedded in the Machines.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
Sole Agents, W. & W.'s Manufacturing Co.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW.

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SILVER WORK.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs. 180, 225, 260, 300, 500
Gem ,,	,, 200, 250, 300, 350, to 600
Gold half Suites	,, 50, 55, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ,, ,,	,, 75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	,, 70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
,, with Gems	,, 100, 120, 150, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	,, 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	,, 30, 35, 50, 80, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	,, 25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	,, 60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	,, 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 13TH JULY, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull, sales 10,000 bales, but Reuter's spot quotations were without change; and this morning's market opens quiet; probable sales 8,000 bales, actual imports 19,000.

Yesterday's telegram from New York quoted Mid-Uplands on the spot unchanged at 15⅜ cents per lb., futures 1/16 lower. The day's receipts at the ports were *nil*, leaving only 1,000 bales for the three days against 3,100 last year. The Exports to Great Britain were 4,000 bales, making 6,000 for the three days, the same as last year.

The London General Produce Markets show no change of any kind.

Consols this morning were quoted at 94¼; French Rentes at 104¼.

A payment of £378,000 into the Bank of England is advised, from which it may be inferred that the tendency of the Home Money Market is still towards greater ease, and a further reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount at an early date may still be deemed probable.

No alteration has been made to-day in the Bank of Bombay's charges for accommodation, although from the favourable character of yesterday's return a reduction was very generally expected. The outside market, however, is too easy to be in any way affected by the Bank's position.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been no actual movement. If anything, the tendency has been a shade steadier, why, it is difficult to say, as there are certainly no more bills offering and other influences are still in favour of greater ease. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand.........1s-9 7-16d. per rupee.
Do 6 months' sight...1s-9⅝ to 15/16d. „
Credits 3 „ ...1s-9 15-16d. „
Documents 3 „ ...1s-10d. „

On Calcutta demand bills are still at par and 60 days' sight at 99 3/8.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is the same, say Fours, Rs. 102¼; Fours and a half, Rs. 103¼; Fives and a half, Rs. 109.

The SHARE MARKET has again relapsed into a state of dulness, and the slight recovery of the past two days has been partially lost. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent and National Bank, Rs. 3 per share higher, but in Spinning and Weaving scrip a decline of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share may be quoted, and in Dhurrumsey's Rs. 20 per share.

COTTON is dull and very few purchases made have been at slightly easier rates. The receipts yesterday were 694 bales, making 1,710 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS are unchanged. Steamers for Liverpool £1-17-6 and sailing vessels £2 per ton.

PIECE GOODS continue firm, but the transactions from first hands are very small.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	91
12,000	1,000	all	7½ do.	Bank of Bengal	1450
20,000	500	all	5 do.	Bank of Bombay New	728¼
5,150	1,000	all	6 do.	Bank of Madras	1200
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	225 nl
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	115
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1160
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	115
1,780	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	750
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1301 xd
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	760
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000		Alfred Mills Co.	1100
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3900
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	740
155	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)	550
200	2,000	all	200 ps	Bombay Press Co.	1350
200	500	all	50 ps	Do. New	350
1,400	250	all	8½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	100
400	1,500	all	37½ ps	Carwar Co.	850
290	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	70
500	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1175
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2500
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	350
3,125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	415
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1500
120	..	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	50	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co	600
400	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	415
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	900
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	1000
450	1,000	...	10 ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	980

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,325
500	3,500	all	20*	Alliance Spinning	2,775
300	2,000	500		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,600
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,060
2,400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	155
900	1,000	750		Colaba Spinning	775
9,600	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,100
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	
1,400	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	1,040
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	950
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,010
		800		Khandeish Spinning	950
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	955
		500		Madras U. Spinning	900
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,000
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,065
4,200	625	all	50ps*	Oriental	650
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p s	Goonderdas Spinning	960
500	1,000	250	31½ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	276¼

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218'3'0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	252
...	£20	108 14 6		Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
...	£100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196'5'1	do.	Do. New Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,670
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	27pct	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	160
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld.	95
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co	23
1,990	100	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co	355
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	25

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP LANCASHIRE, 1,421 tons, Captain W. May, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE BARQUE LIBERATOR, 421 tons, Captain Watson, will sail to-day for Colombo and Penang via Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE OTTER CAPS, 581 tons, Captain Grazier, will sail to-day for Havre with a cargo of 3,325 bales cotton, 346½ cwts. hemp, and 1910 cwts. pepper.

THE S.S. PARANA, 10,27 tons, Captain W. Waring, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Liverpool (June 7th), via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,055 packages machinery, 175 boxes tin plates, 150 barrels tar, 42 cakes tallow, 104 packages cotton piece goods, 2 cases hinges, 25 bales twist, 20 cases weighing machine, 41 packages hardware, 36,000 bricks, 25 casks bottles, 426 bundles hoops, 107 cases iron sheets, 68 cases wine, 25 casks sulphur, 4 cases toys, 7 cases paint, 9 cases leather, 15 packages wire, 100 casks cement, 33 bars iron, 17 cases provisions, 5 cases tobacco, some packages merchandise and some packages, for transhipment for different ports. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Remington & Co.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Parana(s)	Waring	Liverpool, June 7.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Lancashire, May, to Moulmein.

Barque Ottercaps, Grazier, to Havre.

Barque Liberator, Watson, to Colombo and Penang via Tuticorin.

The steamer Delhi, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Edward Percy, 100 barrels alum, Godoo Premjee.
Europa s, 10 cases thread, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 2 cases thread, Ardaseer Nowrojee; 5 hhds portwine, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 50 cases salts, Tyabally Abdoolally; 50 boxes tin plates, Hassomally Lallmeya.

FROM LONDON.

Edward Percy, 28,500 fire bricks, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co
Australia s, 5 cases old tom, C Bonnevialle and Co.
Mirzapore s, 187 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Navarino s, 4 cases playing cards; N H Cassum.
Surat s, 60 kegs nails, A Fazulally; 25 bottles quicksilver, Tezpall Cuma; 10 bottles quicksilver, N Sumsoodin.
Rimaldo s, 2 cases bottling wire, Eduljee Cursetjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Malwa s, 10 cases wine, Vinay and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 25 cases brandy, C Bonnevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 179 cwts hemp, Soorjee Jewandass; 53 bales cotton, Moolchund Jumnadas; 100 bales cotton; Dayall Jairaj; 100 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowjee.
Europa s, 1,600 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 231 cwts hemp, Talub Arbee; 185 cwts myrabollams and 27½ cwts nuxvomica, Jetha Pursotum; 62 bales wool, B I S N Co; 57 bales wool, Culliangee Pitamber; 3 bales wool, Ebram Noordin; 200 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 3 bales wool, Allidhur Govindjee; 179 bales cotton, Ebjee Woomersee; 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co; 75 bales cotton, Gokuldass Culliangee; 80 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Chutoorbhooj; 98 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 250 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 122 bales cotton, Vithuldass Negraz; 68 bales cotton, Khoobchund Moolchund; 200½ bales cotton, Cullianjee Pitamber; 391½ cwts myrabollams, Jetha Pursotum; 30 bales cotton, Toolseedass Damjee; 9 bales cotton, Davedass Sereeram.
Clive s, 2,971 cwts, and 66 lbs wheat, W Nicol and Co; 58 bales cotton, Somchund Natha; 25 bales cotton, Callianjee Pitamber; 174 cwts coir yarn, Tallub Arbee.

FOR LONDON.

Atlantic King, 9,000 cwts linseed, Remington and Co.
Indus s, 250 cwts chillies, Hurjeebhoy Jumall; 44 cwts coffee and 23½ pcts grills, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 31 bales hides and skins, H G Mahamed; 7 bales hides, M Premjee; 4 bales hides, S Moladina; 140 cwts orchilla weed, Kermalee Soorjee; 4 bales hides, H S H Abdoola; 55 chests tea, Forbes and Co; 44 cwts K O'P Shells, C G Gomes and Co; 44½ cwts horns, Peerbhoy Damjee; 2 boxes woolen chuder, H H H Adam; 24½ cwts cardamoms, K Morarjee; 22 bales hides and skins, K Peerbhoy; 8 cases P. feathers, M Premjee; 31 cases I R Balls, K Bhanjee.

FOR HULL.

Mardon, 1,285 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Eva Carvil, 1,588½ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Delhi s, 100 bales cotton, and 6 bales skins, P and O Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Delhi s, 397 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR VENICE.

Delhi s, 100 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Delhi s, 136 bags gunny bags, P and O Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Penang s, 56 bales cotton, Sadasujee Gopinath.

FOR HAVRE.

Indus s, 357 cwts hemp, S Tyebjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat s, 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 13 bales cotton, Roognath Jugnath; 1 chest opium, Napechund Nowrungary.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
980 Atlantic King, Thorne—W. Nicol & Co.
2205 Indus (s), Andrews—P. & O. Co., Mails 16th July.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.
809 Clive (s), Burt—David Sassoon & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.
1930 Accrington, Christy—Framjee, Sands & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK VIA CANAL.
1731 Europa, Mackay—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.
522 Ottercaps, Grozier—Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR VENICE, &c.
1285 Delhi (s), Lee—Mails, 23rd July.

FOR NEW YORK.
1272 Jane Law, Mitchell—Lawrence & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.
1253 Golconda (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.

FOR CALLAO.
1031 Antwerp, Chambers—The Captain.

FOR CHINA, &c.
1529 Surat (s), Pockley—P. & O. Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.
1188 Arabia, Brabazan—Wallace & Co.
1218 Excelsior, Goslin—Wallace & Co.
1439 Lanarkshire, May—Finlay, Muir & Co.
970 Mindora, Slack—Lawrence & Co.
410 Milo, Chract—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.
368 St. Saliae, Dautre—The Captain.

FOR HULL.
509 Eva Corvill, Hogg—The Captain.
1237 Macedon, Jones—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.
878 John Starr, Ryfkogle—The Captain.

FOR COLOMBO AND TUTICORIN.
421 Liberator, Watson—McCullock Brown & Co.

NOT FIXED.
1187 Annot Lyle, Yeo—G. J. Soares.
1259 Charlotte Gladstone, Powley—Wallace & Co.
879 Edward Percy, Sumpton—Edward Bates & Co.
389 Peru, Mitchell—The Captain.
1027 Parana (s), Waring—Remington & Co.
1083 Sea Chief, Philips—Finlay, Muir & Co.
934 St. Bernard, Tulloch—S. Tyebjee & Co.
1080 Vixen (s), Fitt—W. & A. Graham & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

544 Bushire Merchand, Nacoda—H. A. S. Cadoo.
255 Futty Mobaruck, Nacoda.
620 Hydree, Kueen.
100 Mahi, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia, James—(Harbour Defence.)
Auckland (s)—(Hulk.)
Augusta—(Schooner.)
Elphinstone—(Police Hulk.)
Fanny—(Schooner.)
Georgiana—(Schooner.)
187 Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Semiramis—(Hulk.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 12.

Mellis, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Simla.
Clements, Lieut Col, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on duty, from Poona.
Martin, Lieut, Bombay Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Abbottabad.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 12.

Jones, Barrack Master, Bombay Barrack Department, to join, to Deesa.

JULY 13.

Clements, Lieut Col, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on duty, to Baroda.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 10.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

With reference to Notification No 538, dated 4th May 1875, Capt J McK Homfray, Wing Subn of the Bhopal Batn, availed himself of the sixty days' privilege leave therein granted on the 21st May 1875, and resumed charge of his duties on the 24th June 1875. The remainder of his leave, twenty six days, is hereby cancelled.

Lt A Masters, Offg 1st Squadron Subn, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from the date on which he avails himself thereof.

Mr J H McRae, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, and Baboo Beharee Lall, Ex Engr, 4th grade, respectively made over, and received charge of the Southern Road Division, on the afternoon of the 1st inst.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Lt and Adjt C E, Wheeler, of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, rejoined from the thirty days' privilege leave of absence granted him by Notification No 819/635 G, dated 25th March 1875, on the 23rd April 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 300, dated 23rd June 1875, Lt S Grant, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the 3rd Circle, Military Works.

Maj G P de P Falconnet, R E, Supdg Engr, 2nd grade is allowed privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 13th July 1875.

Lt F J Day, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, transferred to the Special Branch, Military Works, by Inspr Genl's Notification No 59 of the 18th ultimo, is posted to the 7th Circle.

Mr R J Bailey, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is allowed three months' privilege leave from 12th Aug 1875, or from such later date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr F F Hensley, an Asst Supt of the 3rd grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 21 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd June 1875.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Dr T F Odling, Asst Medical Supt, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave of absence for twenty-two days, with effect from 5th March 1875.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr W B Carter, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, N Bengal State Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate for eighteen months under Section 10 of the Civil Leave Code, subject to confirmation by H M's Secy of State, in supersession of the leave on medical certificate granted him in Director's Notification No 59 of the 9th April 1875.

Mr C O'Connor, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Sindhia State Railway, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 23rd June 1875.

Mr G S Henry, Overseer, 2nd grade, P N State Railway, is granted leave without allowances for four months, in extension of the leave granted him in Director's Notification No 31 of the 4th Feb 1875.

Mr. S Finnery, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, No 3 Division, is transferred temporarily to the officer of the Engr-in-Chief.

Mr Ardasher Hurmusjee, temporary Overseer, 2nd grade, transferred from the North Bhagulpore Special Division in Director's Notification No 90 of 10th May 1875, has joined No 4, Haldibari Division, on the forenoon of 19th June, and is posted to the Saidpur Sub-Division.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY

Mr W H Parker, Supdg Engr, 3rd grade, received charge of the Office of the Suptdg Engr, Lower Sind District, from Mr J W Henry, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, on the forenoon of the 25th inst.

Mr J Ellis, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Ghotkee Division, is granted eighty-five days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from such date as he may have availed himself of it.

Mr J W Brassington, Asst Engr, 1st grade, on special duty, Engr-in-Chief's Office, is granted eighty-eight days privilege leave, with effect from this date.

Mr R T Keene, Engr Apprentice, Sehwan Division, is granted thirty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 16th ultimo.

With reference to Govt of India P W Dept, Notification No 233, dated 15th May 1875, Pundit Kishen Lall, Accountant, 3rd grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 28th June 1875, and is posted to the Central Office of Accounts.

Mr W W Clarke, Ex Engr, 1st grade, reported his return on the afternoon of the 21st June 1875 from the privilege leave granted to him in Gazette Notification No 797, dated 11th May 1875.

Mr D F Hogarth, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is granted three month's privilege leave, with effect from 15th Aug 1875 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr F M Weedon, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is granted one month's privilege leave from the date he may be relieved from his present post.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr Robert Francis Warwick is appointed as Asst Surveyor, of the 4th grade, with effect from 2nd inst, to fill an existing vacancy.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, July 8.)

Mr W Kates, Sub-Engr, 2nd Grade, attached to the 1st Div Bari Doab Canal, is allowed ninety-two days' privilege leave with effect from the 21st Aug 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr H J Daniell, Asst Engr, 1st grade attached to the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division, Inundation Canals, is allowed seventy-six days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr G M R Field, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the 3rd Division Bari Doab Canal, is allowed sixty-two days' privilege leave from the 1st August 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr W Charde, Clerk, 4th class, 1st grade, attached to the Office of Suptdg Engr, Sirhind Canal Circle, is permitted to resign his appointment to this Dept, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th June, 1875.

Mr A C Allcock is appointed temporary Clerk, 4th Class, 1st, Grade, and posted to the Office of Suptdg Engr, Sirhind Canal Circle, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th June 1875.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, Mr D McMordie, Asst Engr, 1st grade attached to the Special Survey Division, Derajat Circle, is, as a special case, allowed two months' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from the 23rd Decr 1874.

Mr McMordie reported his departure from Bombay on the 22nd Feby 1875.

With reference to Punjab Govt, Irrigation Branch, Notification No 2538 E I, dated 14th June 1875, Babu Jagat Dullab Ghose, temporary Clerk, 4th Class 3rd grade, joined the Head Works Division, Western Jumna Canal, on the forenoon of the 9th May 1875.

The following promotions are made with the sanction of the Govt of India, with effect from the 1st April 1875:—

Mr G Duff, Depy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, to be Depy Convr, 2nd grade.

Mr E Forrest, Asst Convr of Forests, 3rd grade, to be Asst Convr 2nd grade.

Mr F O Lemarchand, Asst Convr of Forests, 3rd grade, to be Asst Convr, 2nd grade.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H J G Reid, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from the Hoshiarpur to the Amritsar district.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned warrant officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Conductor Michael Moloney, Supervisor, 1st Grade, P W Dept, Punjab,—for two years, under the Rules of 1868.

Addendum—In G G O No 372 of 1875, appointing Capt W H Unwin, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion) after the words "and Wing Officer," insert the words in addition to his other duties.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A R Becher, Deputy Controller, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is granted 92 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 18th July 1875, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CRAWFORD—July 9th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. E. Crawford, of a son.

GOODBURN—July 8th, at Umballa, the wife of Mr. C. Goodburn, Superintendent, Travelling Post Office, Punjab Division, of a daughter.

O'SULLIVAN—July 2nd, at Subathu, the wife of T. Murtogh O'Sullivan, Bengal Army Commissariat Department, of a son.

SAWYER—July 8th, at Notting Hill, the wife of G. Westrenen Sawyer, Esq., Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

WARD—July 4th, at Meerut, the wife of Major D. Ward, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FORD—MARCHANT—July 5th, at St. Paul's Church, Landour by the Rev. W. Drawbridge, F. Ford, to Alice Marchant, daughter of T. H. M. Marchant.

DEATHS.

BLAKE—July 7th, at Simla, Captain R. P. Blake, 4th Punjab Cavalry.

PITCHER—July 8th, at Dehra Gazi Khan, of heat apoplexy, Captain H. W. Pitcher, V. C., Officiating Commandant, 1st Punjab Infantry, aged 34 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1875.

THE interest manifested in the forthcoming Municipal Elections is on this occasion much more expressed and earnest than it was two years ago. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee may probably be chargeable with creating some of the Municipal excitement that certainly prevails. He has just returned from England where he has learnt some lessons in electioneering which he is endeavouring to teach to his native friends in Bombay, and his tactics show that he has watched the movements of Englishmen on the occasion of Municipal Elections to some purpose. Mr. Nowrojee does not, however, seem to have taken any steps to instruct the voters in Bombay about the injustice of the system which has been originated by the Bombay Government by which each voter is restricted to voting for one candidate only. Whilst organising committees and sub-committees for the purpose of furthering the interests of the party that Mr. Nowrojee belongs to, which apparently is that of the house owners, Mr. Nowrojee might have done something to enlighten native voters upon the principle of giving votes which is adopted in England. But he does not appear to have done so, and we may conclude from his silence on this important point that the houseowners see in the one vote system a road to the gaining of their objects easily. Whatever the motives may be with which Mr. Nowrojee would inspire his followers, there is no doubt that the native candidates think that the position of a member of the Corporation, or of the Town Council will this year have some peculiarly beneficial influence over the destiny of those who happen to be elected members of the Corporation, because of the Prince of Wales's visit to Bombay. It would be unkind to say aught that would be likely to damp the loyal ardour of ambitious native gentlemen on the auspicious occasion which we are all looking forward to with considerable interest, and therefore those who are using unwonted efforts to gain civic honours at the elections on the 26th instant, may be allowed to pursue their course in their own way, and to feel encouraged in doing so by the hope of enjoying a distinction which they may really never attain. However this may turn out is not of much significance; but the opportunity offered by the visit of the Prince of Wales might very legitimately be made use of to explain to His Royal Highness that the election of these aforesaid worthy citizens, both European and Native, as members of the Corporation of Bombay, was conducted upon a principle entirely foreign to the practice adopted at every election in the United Kingdom. The rule laid down for Municipal Elections in Bombay that each voter is to vote for only one person in each ward, even though there may be five members to be elected, is a monstrous regulation which ought to be rescinded without further loss of time. Under the Municipal Act the Bombay Government has the power to direct that "the elections shall take place at such date "as may be fixed by the Governor in Council by "notice in the *Government Gazette*, and votes "at such elections shall be recorded by means of "voting papers, and under such rules as the "Government may from time to time make for "the purpose of regulating such elections." In accordance with this section of the Act, the Bombay Government on the 20th June 1873 issued a *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, in which the following rule for voters appeared:—"*Rule* 2. Each person entitled to vote shall vote "for one ward only, that is to say the one in "which he is entered as resident in the lists "published by the Municipal Commissioner, "and his vote shall be given for one member "only." This monstrously absurd rule, which was probably framed by some Civilian who is entirely ignorant of English public life, may clearly be very easily rescinded, and some other substituted for it which shall be in accordance with the practices followed at elections in England. The mischief which such a rule may do is as palpable as the injustice that it inflicts on each voter. The election of the five members for the Fort, for instance, may fall into the hands of the designing householders or of any other class of the rate-payers who may have very strong motives to get as many of their class on the Corporation or Town Council as possible. An influential houseowner may get the promise of as many votes for himself as will secure his own election, and the votes that may be to spare he will apportion to the candidates who are most likely to serve his purposes when a member of the Corporation. This result will be obtained at the ensuing elections under the rule so ignorantly made in 1873 by the Bombay Government, which limits to one candidate the vote of each qualified rate-payer. In this way the Municipal Elections will be a mere farce; but, by allowing each voter to select more than one of the names on the voting papers, the designs of houseowners or any other class of citizens will be frustrated, and members will be elected who will have a right to claim to be the representatives of the rate-payers.

In England the elector has always the right of giving one vote for each member; he may, of course, give a "plumper" if he likes, but that is only done in exceptional cases, and manifestly to secure to one candidate an advantage over the others. Why should not the English plan be adopted in Bombay? What objections can the Government raise to this old English custom of voting? And what advantage does the Government suppose belongs to the ludicrous plan it has adopted, and which must have sprung from the brain of an exceedingly ill informed official? But the Government is doubtless not unwilling to learn, nor has the time passed away in which good use may be made of the lesson. Cannot the Government perceive that by limiting the vote to one member only of those who are entitled to vote the power to influence an election which one candidate possesses is increased to an inordinate degree, for he can effectually override the votes given for other candidates, which would not be possible if each voter had the right he enjoys in England of giving his vote to more than one candidate. The houseowners of Bombay have found out the advantages they may gain by pushing their interests with the voters, and the result will be a Corporation and Town Council packed with landlords who will not be slow to use their power when they get it, as they are almost sure to do, in disarranging the whole system of Municipal Taxation in Bombay. There is time to make new rules for the Municipal Elections, as the power to do so rests solely with the Government; and it is certainly highly important that the ensuing elections should be conducted on the practice in force in England, and not on the monstrously farcical plan now in vogue, but which by simply issuing a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* may be at once cancelled. The opportunity offered to the Government by the Town Council, which at yesterday's meeting passed a resolution endorsing the petition of the Trades' Association for rescinding Rule 2 of the Regulations for voting, will, we hope, be at once taken advantage of. We believe that a considerable number of votes have been promised for the elections by rate-payers who were ignorant of the limitation put on their right of voting, and who supposed they could vote for as many candidates as there were members for the ward; and it is right that these electors should be released from an obligation contracted under a false impression of the extent of their privileges.

While we are writing on the subject of Municipal Elections, we may notice that a point of considerable importance under the restricted system of voting at our Municipal Elections is that of joint occupiers. The Municipal officers have asked joint occupiers to nominate one person to represent them at the Municipal Elections. In those cases in which the total amount paid by the joint occupiers does not exceed Rs. 50 this may be the proper course to follow, but in other cases in which the total taxes paid exceeds Rs. 100 two persons should in justice be entitled to vote. At the last election this point was raised and the concession was allowed, and of course can be again insisted on. Where the rates paid by joint occupiers are equal to Rs. 150, there is no reason why three persons should not vote, the standard of Rs. 50 being rigidly adhered to. These points become very important so long as each voter is only allowed to vote for one candidate; they are valuable at all times but deserve especial notice at the present time.

A HYDERABAD CURRENCY.

THE question of a new currency for Hyderabad has been engaging attention for a very long time, and there has been a great deal of discussion as to how the thing is to be managed without unduly interfering with the interests of the money-grubbing Marwarrees, who appear to be driving a brisk trade in exchange operations, and who are consequently ever ready to oppose any innovation that is likely to prove detrimental to their interests. So far back as 1869, Sir Salar Jung engaged the services of the late Superintendent and Manager of the Madras Mint with a view to the carrying out of the measure under contemplation, and it was then expected that the long talked of change was at last about to take place. Samples of new coins were made and submitted to the Minister for selection; plans and estimates for a mint building were prepared, and everything pointed to the speedy establishment of a mint and the introduction of a new and improved currency, but for some inexplicable reason the matter has been allowed to hang fire all this time, and even now the people of Hyderabad are apparently as far as ever from being relieved of the inconveniences attending the use of a currency which has no fixed value in the market, and which offers such facilities for counterfeiting that certain classes of criminals are only too ready to take advantage of them. The services of the gentleman referred to above have in the meanwhile been utilized in the Machine Department of the Government Stamp Office, and he is still "waiting for orders" to put in hand the work which he was seven years ago specially engaged to carry out, but how long he will yet have to wait is a problem rather difficult of solution. If there is one thing more than another that requires improvement in Hyderabad it is the currency, and the sooner this is attended to the better, for, to say the least, the present currency with its halli rupees, its soogoor rupees, its dubs and its cowries, is a serious blot on the administration, and a source of considerable inconvenience and annoyance to the public.

A CRISIS IN THE THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP CHALLENGES THE REV. LUKE RIVINGTON TO SUPPORT IN PUBLIC HIS ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour of sending you herewith three letters for publication in your esteemed journal. Having admitted the letter of the Rev. Mr. Luke Rivington, to which they refer, you will, I am confident, not refuse my request.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

L. MEURIN, R. C. Bishop.

Bombay, 12th July.

Copy No. 1.

Bombay, 4th July 1875.

To REV. LUKE RIVINGTON AT POONA.

REV. SIR,—The Bombay journals of the 1st instant brought a letter signed by you, in which the following words occur:—"We protest against the whole system of jurisdiction in the Church of Rome as a great falsehood, and what falsehood could be greater! We protest against their doctrine of transubstantiation. We protest against their worship of the Blessed Virgin. We protest against the mutilated Eucharist and their whole system of indulgences. I for one believe the whole modern system of the Church of Rome to be impregnated with falsehood."

Dear Sir, the expression "falsehood" conveys the meaning of wilful error, of deceit, perfidy, and imposture. Why is it only the Catholic Church you charge with falsehood, whilst, when speaking of the "many separatists from the order and discipline of the Church of England," you kindly and generously admit that it may be "unintentionally," that they depart from the word of God? You do not say on what grounds you publicly and most emphatically charge the Roman Catholic Church not merely with *error*, which might be unintentional, but with *falsehood*, which implies dishonesty and untruthfulness. But you *must* say, why you do so, lest you lay yourself open to the charge of wanton calumny. As long as I am here Bishop, you shall not be permitted to commit with impunity such a public outrage against the Holy Catholic Church.

It would also have suited you better when declaring the doctrines of the Catholic Church to be errors and falsehoods, if you had put this down as merely your own private judgment and persuasion, because you do not possess the slightest authority to speak as if you were a judge in these questions. Surely you are unable to give a satisfactory answer to the simple question: from whom have you your mission and your authority? Moreover, if you protest against the claim of the Catholic Church to be endowed by God with infallibility in teaching the doctrine revealed by Jesus Christ, you, for one, ought to be modest enough to admit your own liability of being mistaken in your opinions about such important religious questions.

I uphold and defend as perfectly true and genuine Christian those very doctrines of the Catholic Church which you emphatically decry as falsehoods, and, therefore, I invite you herewith to a public discussion, in any form you like, on each and every one of these doctrines.

I request you kindly to intimate to me within two days your readiness publicly to uphold the charge of falsehood you publicly have made against the Holy Catholic Church.

From the energetic tone of your protest I surmise you will not lack the courage to stand publicly by what you so fearlessly have uttered. In case you do, I claim the right of charging you publicly with wilful calumny. The assertions you have to prove and to defend are the following six:—

1.—The Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation is a falsehood.

2.—The Catholic doctrine about the veneration of the Blessed Virgin Mary is a falsehood.

3.—The Catholic Eucharist is mutilated.

4.—The whole Catholic system of Indulgences is a falsehood.

5.—The whole modern system of the Church of Rome is impregnated with falsehood.

6.—The whole system of jurisdiction in the Church of Rome is a great falsehood, and no falsehood could be greater.

There is not the slightest doubt that the divine truth of the Catholic doctrine will, on the coming occasion, shine forth with perfect evidence.

The doctrine of our holy Church is like a magnificent temple built on the foundation of *divine authority*, in the most perfect and harmonious proportions, her dogmas, like those which you attack, are all equally valuable and necessary stones, well shaped, highly polished, firmly cemented together, supporting one another and all resting on their unshakeable foundation. And the Holy Ghost abides in this temple, enlightening it and preserving it from all danger and decay. The Protestant systems, all and each of them, from the oldest of Luther to the youngest of the Ritualists, are only more or less deficient imitations of the Catholic fabric. They all are built, not upon the rocky foundation of divine authority laid by the Saviour of mankind, but on the quicksand of man's *private judgment*. Their stones are not fitting well together; they are shaped and hewn after the peculiar whims of the individual founders of each sect. How many such buildings have not sprung up around the Holy Catholic Church and have already disappeared, blown down by the slightest wind of adversity. Most of those that are seen still standing are shaky and tottering. Does the Holy Ghost abide in any of them to teach mankind with infallibility all that Jesus Christ has revealed for our salvation? Has the Son of God sent the Holy Ghost to be at the mercy of every one's private judgment? Dear Sir, before you strike, look at whom you strike! Expecting an immediate answer, and wishing you the grace of God.—I am, Reverend Sir, your obedient servant,

L. MEURIN, R. C. Bishop.

Copy No. 2.

St. John's Mission House, Mazagon, July 8, 1875.

MY LORD,—I received your letter at Poona on Monday last.

I think you must have somewhat mistaken the scope of my letter, and consequently laid undue stress on one or two expressions contained in it.

The aim of my letter was to correct the statement that an English Sister of Mercy had joined the Church of Rome, and also to declare what seemed to have been denied by some—viz., that we maintain the same protest against the peculiar teaching of the Church of Rome, which has been maintained by the standard writers of the Church of England for some centuries past. I brought no new accusation against the Church of Rome, but only said what your Lordship must be aware has been already expressed in sharper terms in the writings of many English Divines. The points of difference I enumerated will be found in the articles of religion agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of both Provinces and the whole Clergy in its Convocation holden at London in the year 1562.

Your Lordship appears to understand me to have imputed wilful error and imposture to the members of the Church of Rome—and the insertion of the word "unintentionally" in speaking of others from whom we unhappily differ might seem to favour this supposition.

But I was speaking in the one case of a system, and in the other of individuals. A system may have grown up, based on falsehood, which got numbers amongst its adherents men of high and unimpeachable character.

If I thought I had cast any imputation of wilful deceit on individual fellow-Christians, such as your Lordship and the rest of your fellow-workers, I should deeply regret it.

Your Lordship invites me to a public discussion on the subject of the corruptions of the Church of Rome. It is an honour which I must beg leave respectfully to decline. I do not think it would be a good means of manifesting the truth, or in any way tend to the spread of Christian feeling.

If your Lordship wishes to see the reasons of the attitude adopted by the Church of England towards those points of difference I have mentioned, they are to be found in the works of such writers as Bishop Bull, Archbishop Bramhall, Archbishop Laud, and Bishop Andrewes: but you may see our views expressed more especially in a work written by the Rev. Dr. Pusey, called "An Eirenicon," in three volumes, and the Bishop of Brechin on the 39 articles.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your faithful servant,

LUKE RIVINGTON.

Copy No. 3.

Bombay, 9th July 1875.

TO THE REVEREND MR. LUKE RIVINGTON.

REV. SIR,—Your reply to my letter of the 4th instant has just come to hand; but, I am sorry to say, does not satisfy me in the least with regard to the only object my letter had in view—viz., a public reparation for the public outrage committed by you against the Holy Catholic Church, of which I am here the representative.

Whatever may have been the scope of your letter to the journals, the aim does not justify unlawful means: you are not allowed wantonly to offend us Catholics, in order to appease the Protestants that differ from you.

Your having put the stigma of "falsehood" on the *system*, and not on the *ministers*, of the Holy Catholic Church, enhances only the gravity of the case. Had you attacked us personally, we would in all probability have overlooked the offence in perfect silence; but as you have ventured to outrage the Holy Catholic Church, of which we are faithful children, we are there to stand up for her, and to show to the world that she, whom Jesus Christ has established "the pillar and the ground of the truth," is *not*, as you publicly accuse her, a Mistress of "*falsehood and untruth.*"

You refer me to a number of Protestant writers. I did not ask you for instruction, but for satisfaction. I invited you to a public discussion in any shape you liked, not, as you offensively write, "on the corruptions of the Church of Rome," but on your wanton and indefensible accusations of "falsehood and untruth."

Having failed to obtain your consent to such a public discussion, in which your accusations would surely have received a public refutation, I am confident, you will at least not object to my publishing our correspondence. A public satisfaction I will have, and shall have.

Expecting an immediate reply conveying your consent, I inform you, that should you fail to send it by Tuesday, I shall proceed with the publication.—I remain, Reverend Sir, your obedient servant,

L. MEURIN, R. C. Bishop.

THE ACTION ON THE RECOVERY OF THE ENGINES OF THE CHALDEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Qui s'excuse s'accuse.—Yours, &c.,

THE PLAINTIFFS' ATTORNEYS.

Bombay, 13th July.

MR. NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE'S CIRCULARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have received a circular from Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee drawing my attention to certain eligible candidates for the Corporation. After a string of native names come those of Mr. Forbes, Mr. W. Martin Wood, and Dr. Blaney. I wonder if Nowrojee thinks that these gentlemen find their proper place at the tail of a native clique!—I am, &c.

July 13. OBSERVER.

ALAS! HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whether is it the more shameful or the more humiliating to see Mr. Hormusjee Ardaseer Wadia giving Colonel Phayre the lie direct in this day's *Times of India*? Here is an old man who has fought for his country, is an aide-de-camp to Her Majesty (God bless her!), and is honest as he is fearless, publicly insulted in the columns of an English newspaper by a young Parsee spark. Eheu! Eheu! Surely the natives of this country cannot lament their loss of liberty when boys among them can put on an English frock coat, trousers, and patent leather boots, and cry out in the streets that a Colonel in the British Army is a liar. Well might Shakspeare say, after this, that

Imperial Cæsar, dead and turned to clay
May stop a hole to keep the wind away.

The base uses we may all be applied to after death is sufficiently illustrated in life by our old soldiers being baited by Parsee boys.—I am, &c.

A POOR ENGLISHMAN.

Bombay, 13th July.

THE FARCE OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you or any of your readers be good enough to state on what principle Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee settled the list of eligible candidates at the coming Municipal Election which appeared in your contemporary's issue of Monday last? On carefully perusing the said list you will find that it contains names of some gentlemen who could hardly utter or understand a word of English; there are others (and these not a few) whose knowledge of English is no better than that possessed by Memmon and Borah hawkers, who go from house to house to sell English goods. Now, it is well known that all proceedings in the Municipal Corporation are conducted in English, which are, for aught I know, never translated into vernacular; and if this is so, I really fail to see of what earthly use a number of gentlemen can be in such a Corporation who cannot take any part in its discussions or proceedings. The only use I can conceive of having such persons in the Corporation is that at a given moment these puppets can be made to raise up their hands at the poll of a designing demagogue who could make them play and dance as he wished. The list contains, with a few honourable exceptions, names of persons who, if elected, would be of no more use to the public in the meetings of the Corporation than an equal number of marble statues in the Municipal hall.—Yours, &c.

A RATE-PAYER.

July 13.

THE INDIAN MARINE POSTAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused with much interest "Nemo's" letter regarding the above branch of the Postal Department, and must confess, although admitting the annoyance caused by any little luxury that may have perhaps to be given up that I fail to see by any of the statements made by him, how persons holding appointments in that service can be considered to be so very hardly dealt with.

It must be borne in mind that, notwithstanding "Nemo's" assertion to the contrary, that the general impression amongst the other Government subordinate, is, that it is one of the best paid of the many departments under Government, for the same work some few years back used to be performed by a number of Portuguese clerks who drew very much smaller salaries than the present incumbents of these posts do, and were styled "sea sorters." No doubt there are gentlemen of education here who, the other branches of Government service failing them, are content to carry on the work, for the present, hoping of course for "something better to turn up."

Referring to a civil list one finds that the highest stipend attainable, in the I. M. P. S., with allowances, is Rs. 400 a month. Surely, gentlemen of education can never be expected to look upon this as the highest point to which they can aspire, and it must necessarily follow that these gentlemen must think it quite worth their while to retain their appointments and bear the hardships attendant on such duty and merely look upon the department as an entrance into the service from which the opportunity offers, they may glide into other more lucrative billets, where their mental culture will have ample scope in doing other than letter-sorting.

If "Nemo" really wishes to do good to people in need of it, let him turn his attention to some of the other departments under the P. O. where he will find more call for his benevolence than in bringing before the public the probable loss of the officials in the I. M. P. S. of certain allowances hitherto enjoyed by them, and of which now there is a likelihood of their being discontinued.

It would be advisable for "Nemo" in the interests of those for whom he is trying to benefit if he were to remember that it is best to "leave well, and where necessary ill, alone," lest in these days of clipping and shearing Government *should* direct their attention to this branch of the public service and deem it necessary, in keeping with the present policy of reductions, to establish in room of the present officials, the Portuguese clerks of former days.—Yours, &c.

July 12. B. I. Y.

BULLS AND BEARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent who signs himself "A Looker-on" is evidently one of those gifted mortals who, when they cannot see what they wish or expect, at once give the reins to their imagination and decide that it is there, nevertheless; one of those far-seeing beings, who—in a way little short of the supernatural, always know more about your own affairs than you do yourself. Because I made some remarks upon the ruinous 'bearing' of the Share Market which has been prevailing, he at once decides that I must be a "bull" and draws a picture of a collision between a bull and a railway train, which, however graphic it may be, is totally irrelevant.

Your correspondent says if I be "a *bona fide* investor" why should I care for the "temporary fluctuations" in the value of my shares? Why, indeed, should I, if the state of the market were one of merely temporary fluctuations. No one, however, I think, but "A Looker-on" would ever think of applying the expression 'temporary fluctuation' to a continuous descent of 40 or 50 per cent. "It's a far cry to Loch Awe," and a fall like that is no petty fluctuation—it is a huge billow, not quickly surmounted. As an investor, I hoped to get a decent return for my money for a time, and then to sell out and go home. If there had been merely ordinary ebbings and flowings—fluctuations, in the market, I could have done this, but now I am obliged to wait the convenience of the atrocious "bears" till the shares reach something like their real value.

"A Looker-on" with his lively imagination jumps to the conclusion that I have a "particular vanity" for "Cooria." On another occasion he had better temper his imagination and "keep his breath to cool his porridge." He will, however, no doubt, be glad to hear that I do not hold a single share in the Coorla Mill, or, as I ought to have called it in my former letter—the new Dhurrumsey Spinning Co.; nor for that matter do I possess a share in any spinning mill in or out of Bombay. I wrote my letter against the operations of the "bears" because of their influence in depressing shares generally. Witness the price of New Bank of Bombay shares at the present time as compared with their price a year ago: the Coorla Mill was merely referred to as an illustration.

As to the simple calculation about the value of the mill—suggested by your correspondent—it is altogether too simple for me. The company did not pay a large dividend last year, I presume, for the very good reason that but a small portion of the mill was in working order, and if they can now legitimately pay, under so good a manager as the present one, 12 per cent., I think it augurs well for the future, whatever may have been the primary cost of the mill.

With reference to my by-the-way allusion to the probable advantage of a Stock Exchange for Bombay, I thought this was generally admitted, and I certainly wish quite as much as "A Looker-on," that no additional crew of stock-jobbers may be introduced, but rather that the existing ones should be controlled by the rules of a well constituted Stock Exchange.

If I may draw very slightly on *my* imagination I should say—judging from the terms of vituperation so heartily applied to the Medow Street crowd—your correspondent must have been formerly much more than "A Looker-on," and I can sympathize with the mode in which he gives expression to his feelings if he has once been "hard hit." May he never be hit again!

INVESTOR.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HYDRABAD (DECCAN), 11TH JULY.

IT is in contemplation to get up a Boat Club here, and some of our public-spirited citizens—foremost among whom is Mr. Maurice Wilkinson, of the Nizam's D. P. W.—have already gone in for yachts and cutters which may be seen floating on the placid waters of the Hoossain Saugor, awaiting the coming contest that shall decide as to their respective sailing powers. The Hoossain Saugor tank is well adapted for boat racing, as it is a fine body of water, extending over an area of about four square miles, and quite deep enough for ordinary boats. A Regatta is now the only thing wanting here, and considering the readiness with which the sporting public of Hydrabad have always come forward to assist in the get-up of other sports, such as horse-racing, rifle shooting, &c., there is no doubt that the proposed Boat Club will receive all the support it deserves; and it is a matter of surprise that an institution of the kind was not in existence here long before this. The city swells are sure to take part in this sport, as they too—or rather the majority of them—are ever ready to associate themselves with any movement which has for its object the encouragement of manly sports and exercises. The spectacle of a boat-race on the hitherto neglected Hoossain Saugor will doubtless be a novel one to the crowds of sight-seers who are sure to assemble on the bund of the tank for the purpose of witnessing the *tamasha*.

Mr. John Taylor, of "Grand Junction Canal Scheme" notoriety, is at it again, and bringing himself prominently before the public by making the local newspaper the medium for venting his spleen upon all those who do not feel disposed to support his would-be philanthropic but totally impracticable schemes. Seceders from the "Anglo-Oriental Associations," or "Society of Truth-seekers" as he calls it, are fearlessly denounced as "cowards," "mutineers," and "deserters" (!) who "dread the flood of light likely to be flashed into the dense darkness at present prevailing at home and in India about Indian affairs." From all accounts this association does not appear to be doing much beyond humouring Mr. John Taylor in the indulgence of his Quixotic ideas, the illusion being admirably sustained by his faithful "ally and gunner," the editor of the *Deccan Times*, who allows his paper to be occasionally disfigured by Mr. Taylor's nonsensical clap-trap and rediculous rhodomontade.

The trial by court-martial of Captain Ragoonauth, of the Nizam's Reformed Troops, which, as you are perhaps aware, has been dragging its slow length along for the last twelve months and more, was brought to a close a few days ago, resulting in the dismissal of that officer from the service. Strenuous efforts were made by the accused to clear himself of the charges preferred against him, and a vakeel from Madras was engaged for the defence, but all proved unavailing, as the case for the prosecution was too clearly established to admit of a loop-hole of escape either by legal quibbling or any other means. This is the second instance of an officer being cashiered for grave irregularities, and it is hoped that the warning will not be lost on the others. The Nizam's army is being gradually weeded of its objectionable element, and upon Major Neville, the new commandant, has fallen the Herculean task of cleansing the Augean stables, which he will doubtless succeed in doing before long. Military discipline is now being maintained with a firm hand, and, as may be expected, a great deal of disaffection prevails among the upper ranks, the members of which appear to have had it all their own way hitherto. The Nizam's Reformed Troops are composed of a fine body of men, and if only properly officered, they ought to bear favourable comparison, with any native army in India.

There is a military *fiasco* on the British side also to be chronicled. It is in connection with—or rather the outcrop of—a foot race that was to have been run a short time ago between two officers of H. M.'s 107th Regiment, Sub-Lieuts. Hastings and Carlyon. The particulars of the case, as far as I have been able to ascertain, are as follows. It would appear that in anticipation of the race in question, which the public looked forward to with considerable interest, Sub-Lieut. Carlyon had been in "training" for some time past, his "guide, philosopher, and friend" being a non-commissioned officer of H. M.'s 16th Lancers—Corporal Woodgate. On the evening preceding the day appointed for the race, Sub-Lieut. Carlyon was informed by the adjutant of his regiment in a curt military communication that he was accused of associating with a trooper, and that he was to confine himself to his quarters until further orders. This unexpected missile of course upset the arrangements for the coming race, which had in consequence to be abandoned. Sub-Lieut. Carlyon was released the next morning, and directed to appear before a court of enquiry, when the evidence adduced appeared to show that the Sub-Lieut. and the non-commissioned officer were rather too frequently seen in each other's company, and that terms of intimacy had existed between them. This, according to military law, is considered to be a flagrant offence, and the young and inexperienced officer found that he had unwittingly "raced" himself into an uncomfortable fix. The enquiry is over, but the Sub-Lieut., who was a second time placed under arrest, is still confined to his quarters, pending the decision of the military authorities in the matter. A great deal of sympathy is felt here for the young officer who is looked upon as the victim of military despotism, his offence being after all very trifling, and one that does not betray anything like moral turpitude on his part. It is hoped that the result will not prove disastrous to Mr. Carlyon's future prospects, as he is a promising young fellow, and might yet do good service to his country. Another charge in connection with this case was also preferred against Sub-Lieut. Carlyon to the effect that he had made a false statement accusing his competitor in the race of attempting to evade the contest, but this was subsequently withdrawn.

A sad case of poisoning by accident, which terminated fatally, occurred at Secunderabad on Friday last, the 9th instant. The deceased was the widow of the late Mr. Haujee Curreem, the founder of the shop in Secunderabad that still bears his name, and the melancholy event has cast a gloom over the Mahomedan community of that station. The poison, it would appear, was a liniment composed of opium and chloroform, which was intended for external application, but which deceased took inwardly, mistaking it for a purgative medicine that had been prescribed for her by her medical attendant.

The monsoons have fairly set in here, and we are having rain almost daily. Temperature cool and pleasant. Thermometer 80 degree. Fever and bowel disorders rather prevalent just now.

"*Not for an age, but for all time.*"—Equatorial Hair Douche enjoys no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of this country, and has therefore taken a firm, and, we venture to say, a permanent, hold on public favor. It replaces the unctuous applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected, by a delightful process of affusion, which, instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside. Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fair fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet. The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8, D. S. Kemp & Co. Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE MODY.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the plaintiffs, moved for a postponement for two weeks. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the defendant, consented; and the application was accordingly granted.

VISHNOO RAMCHUNDER V. NOORKHAN BAPPOO.

Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the plaintiff, applied for a postponement until the 23rd November next on the ground that the summons had not been served. The application was granted.

NURSINGDAS MOOLTANCHUND V. RAMCHUND BHUGTIDAS.

Mr. Purcell, instructed by the same solicitors, made a similar application, which was granted. There was no appearance for the defendant.

NELSON AND ANOTHER V. BUNCHORDAS GHELLA AND OTHERS.

Mr. B. M. Wagle, for one of the defendants, applied for a postponement.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the plaintiffs, consented and asked for leave to amend the summons.

The case was postponed for a month, with leave to the plaintiffs to amend the summons.

LALLJEE CUTCHRA AND OTHERS V. CASSUM MOOSA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiffs, and said the case had been before Mr. Justice Marriott, who had granted a commission to Kurrachee for the examination of witnesses who resided many miles away from any railway station or telegraph office, and who therefore had not been served with summonses. The learned counsel therefore applied for a postponement.

Mr. Lang opposed the application. Mr. Justice Marriott knew a good deal about the case, and the learned counsel asked that the case should go before that learned judge.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for one of the defendants, appeared to support Mr. Kirkpatrick's application.

His Lordship said he was indisposed to interfere in a matter which was heard before Mr. Justice Marriott, for he might be dealing with an order made by his Lordship (Mr. Justice Marriott,) which was not desirable. He would speak to Mr. Justice Marriott.

JAITHA AKHA AND OTHERS V. AGA MAHOMED TUKKI KHAN

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiffs. The summons was served upon defendant at Hyderabad in the Deccan. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 3,295, the balance due on certain promissory notes passed by the defendant in Bombay, and on certain other notes executed by defendant, which had been endorsed over to plaintiffs. There was no proof of the defendant's signature to the notes; and the case was postponed for a week.

EWART LATHAM AND CO. V. HEERJEE KHEMJEE.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, for the plaintiffs, said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 18,664, the amount of loss arising on shipments made by defendant to England in April and May 1870. Immediately the loss was known, defendant left Bombay and went out of the jurisdiction. Plaintiffs had only lately been able to discover his whereabouts. Mr. Lang referred to Act 9 of 1871, in order to show that the claim was within the statute of limitation, as the period during which a defendant went out of the territories of British India did not count. His Lordship said all the facts of the case were not before the court, and rather than dismiss it, he allowed the suit to be withdrawn, with liberty to plaintiffs to file a fresh suit.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. CURSONDAS DHARSEE.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover money due for calls on shares in the plaintiffs' company. The court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,600, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the 24th October 1870 up to judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. DADY LIMJEE PANDAY.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant did not appear. The claim being proved by Mr. Stead, the liquidator's agent in Bombay, the court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,600, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the 24th October 1870, until judgment, costs, and interest for the judgment at 6 per cent.

NO STAY OF EXECUTION.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. DHURUMCHUND PREMCHUND.

Mr. Purcell, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant, who appeared in person, admitted the claim and produced an extract from his schedule. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 7,000, with interest and costs as in the preceding case.

His Lordship refused, however, to grant a stay of execution, because he said, if he did so, it would prevent his enquiring into the merits in the Insolvency Court. Defendant could get an order for a stay of execution by applying to his Lordship in the Insolvency Court.

The practice of all the other judges has hitherto been to make an order for a stay of execution in all cases in which a party produces an extract from his schedule, admitting the claim.

DESAI LUKHMIDAS GOVERDHUNDAS V. MEHTA GOVINDRAM VYCOONTRAM AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff and one of the defendants appeared in person. The latter admitted the debt, but asked for four months' time to pay, which the plaintiff objected to. The service on the other two defendants being proved, the court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,200, with interest and costs.

ROBERT B. REYNOLDS AND OTHERS V. RAHMOOBHOY MAHOMED.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the plaintiffs, applied for a postponement, on the ground that the written statement was filed the preceding day, and that plaintiffs wished to bring in fresh evidence.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner, for the defendant, opposed the application.

The case was eventually allowed to be withdrawn on plaintiffs' paying all the taxed costs of the defendant.

A SUIT AGAINST THE TURKISH CONSUL.

RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE V. HUSSONBHOY HAFFUNJEE.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant, who is the Turkish Consul at Bombay.

Mr. Starling said the plaintiff had supplied coal on board one of the Turkish men-of-war on the defendant's guaranteeing payment for it. It was delivered on his personal guarantee; and the plaintiff did not know the Turkish Government.

His Lordship said that, in dealing with a foreigner in the position of the defendant, a certain delicacy was felt on the ground that he might not know the procedure of a British Court of justice.

Mr. Starling.—Defendant is not a stranger here; he has been five years in Bombay.

His Lordship said the defendant had written a letter to Mr. Justice Marriott, who had made it over to him, in which he (the defendant) says he had made a representation to the Bombay Government on the subject of this suit; that he denied the power of the High Court to pass a decree against him; that he had telegraphed to his Government to learn whether he should submit to a decree if passed against him, but that he had received no reply.

Mr. Starling said it had been ruled in similar cases in England that all Consuls, unless they have a special grant of privileges, are subject both to the civil and criminal jurisdiction of a British Court of justice.

His Lordship.—Don't you think it would be better to give him, a foreigner, a short time to consider whether he wishes to engage counsel to be heard?

Mr. Starling urged that the defendant was not a foreigner; that the Government of Bombay or the Government of India had no authority over this court, and that it did not matter what representation the defendant had made to the Bombay Government.

His Lordship—Do you think he understands that?

Mr. Starling said that defendant, being a resident of Bombay for five years, must be assumed to know that. At present he simply said "I won't obey the summons."

His Lordship—He may have mistaken his rights and privileges; but he evidently imagines he is exempt, and, having communicated with his own Government by telegram, he is waiting for a reply.

Mr. Starling said he was instructed to press for a hearing. Defendant had purchased Rs. 10,000 worth of coal, and had paid Rs. 5,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,207 due to plaintiff. It was feared that defendant would leave the jurisdiction, and if he did so, the plaintiff would be left without a remedy, for a time at least.

His Lordship, on the sitting of the Court after tiffin, said the course he proposed to take was to direct the Prothonotary to write to the defendant, telling him that the question in this case—the question of jurisdiction—could not form the subject of correspondence between him and the judge who tries the case; and that if he wishes to have it considered, he should instruct counsel to argue it before the Court next Tuesday. The case was then postponed for a week. Costs of the day to be costs in the cause.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 13th July, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind S. W. Ther. 81. Fall of rain 1 inch.

CARWAR, 13th July, 5 P.M.—Weather squally. Wind S. W. 4 to 7. Ther. 80. Bar. 29·90. Fall of rain 2 inches and 18 cents.

MANGALORE, 13th July, 4-40 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind W. Ther. max. 79, min. 76, W. B. 70. Bar. 29·79. Fall of rain 1 inch and 57 cents.

TUTICORIN, 13th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind moderate W. wind. Ther. 94. Bar. 29 79.

VINGORLA, 13th July, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 82. Fall of rain 81 cents.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE RESULTS OF THE BURMA MISSION.

ALLAHABAD, 13th July.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* will be issued this evening at Simla, publishing the history and the results of Sir Douglas Forsyth's Mandalay Mission.

It gives the text of the treaty by which the British and Burmese Governments mutually agree to the independence of Western Karennee, and cordially recognizes the desire shown by the King to put an end to existing differences, which the Governor-General trusts are now happily terminated.

A British officer will be deputed to demarcate the boundary in dispute at the proper travelling season.

The Resolution states that, after the Envoy had taken leave of the King, a friendly but informal communication was made to the Envoy, indicating the King's unwillingness to assent to an escort of British troops accompanying a fresh Mission to China.

A further communication on the subject has been made to the King which, it is hoped, will end in a friendly consent to the free passage being given.

THE RECENT BREAKS NEAR NURSINGPORE.

We are indebted to Mr. Conder for the following telegram :—

POONA, 13th July, 10 P.M.

The communication is now restored. All traffic is again booked through.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA.

LONDON, 13th July.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Disraeli, replying to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, said that it was inexpedient to communicate to the House, the correspondence which had passed between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India, relative to the Prince of Wales' visit to India, as it was of a strictly confidential nature.

THE EX-GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question in reference to the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, said that political circumstances render certain restraint towards Mulharrao necessary ; but that after consulting the Indian Government, the Secretary of State had decided to allow his legal advisers to have access to him provided their business was previously stated, and that Mulharrao wished to see them.

THE RANGOON DACOIT NGA POUNG.

RANGOON, 13th July.

Nga Poung, the leader of the dacoits who were concerned in the murder of Colonel Hamilton, has been tried and sentenced to transportation for life.

LOSS OF A STEAMER.

LONDON, 12th July.

The steamer John Tennant, homeward bound from Calcutta, has been lost off Cape Finesterre. The passengers and crew have been saved.

THE MAILS.

The heavy Bombay mails of the 11th ultimo arrived at Southampton on the 11th instant.

LONDON, 12th July Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5 1/16d.

3 per cent. Consols for account...... 94⅛

5 do. French Rente, 1872...... 104¼

Bar Silver...... 55 11/16

The sum of £378,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The announcement which we were enabled to make on the 10th instant, as to the earnings of the New Bank of Bombay, is confirmed by the half-yearly report which has just been issued. It appears that the accounts show a net gain of Rs. 6,71,354-11-4, and adding to this Rs. 1,14,890-14-8, the balance brought forward from the half-year ended 31st December last, there is a sum total of Rs. 7,86,245-10-0 available for distribution. In accordance with the Articles of Association, the directors recommend the declaration of a dividend at the rate of ten per cent per annum, which will absorb Rs. 5,00,000, the transfer to Reserve Fund of Rs. 2,25,000, to reduction of cost of premises Rs. 20,000, and to Bad and Doubtful Debt Account Rs. 10,000 leaving a balance to be carried forward of Rs. 31,245-10-0.

The cattle disease is diminishing in the districts of Cachar and Sylhet, and has entirely ceased at Shillong in the Cossia Hills.

Letters from London to the *Pioneer* refer to what is described as the very serious illness of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, M.P., late Governor of Bombay.

A London correspondent of a contemporary states that Major-General Elmhirst is to succeed to the divisional command in the Madras Presidency, about to be vacated by Major-General Borton.

The Precedence Question—a matter of so much importance—is to be settled, if possible, to the satisfaction of all concerned. We learn from the *Pioneer* that there is to be a Committee on the Precedence Question with Mr. George Batten, C.S., as President, and probably Colonel Earle, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Mr. Sampson, of the Public Works Secretariat, and a second military officer to be nominated by the Commander-in-Chief, as members. The existing Precedence list, if we remember rightly, was settled during Lord Mayo's Viceroyalty by Sir Henry Norman, Sir Richard Temple, and Mr. E. C. Bayley, who are generally considered to have muddled the matter.

The total deaths registered in the Punjab during the week ending the 12th, June were 7,038 ; the number in the previous week being 6,432. The increase of mortality was pretty equally distributed throughout the province. There was 1 death registered under the head of cholera, it occurred at Pihewa, in the Umballa district. Six hundred and nineteen deaths were registered under the head of small-pox, against 525 in the previous week. Umballa, Gurgaon, and Karnal continue to be the districts most infected with this disease. It continues, however, to cause many deaths in Montgomery, Ludhiana, and Peshawur. In the city of Peshawur 40 deaths were registered under this head. The disease continues to cause many deaths in the cities of Ludhiana and Delhi. There were 430 male and 384 female births registered.

It is strange how little acquaintance there still is, in the Indian Press, with the commonest economic questions concerning the country. The *Indian Daily News* quotes the *Pioneer* to the effect "that, though it may seem to be a mistake to raise money in India, when by raising it in England the Secretary of State's bills might be correspondingly reduced, yet against this we have to set the fact that the interest on the loan would form a permanent addition to the home-disbursements." It is a wise policy, therefore, on the part of Government, adds the writer, to endeavour to check the growth of the home-charges. The writer overlooks the fact, remarks the *Friend of India*, that there is no loanable capital in India for State purposes, and that though the loan may be opened here, the stock will gravitate steadily to London, where there is such capital in abundance. Surely it wants no demonstrating in these days, that we should "borrow" as well as "buy" in the cheapest market. The real seduction in these Indian loans we take to be the fact that no reference to Parliament is required in opening them. The Secretary of State can borrow in India without sanction of Parliament ; but not in London. And of course there is a wish to avoid parliamentary interpellations if it is possible to do so.

The total deaths registered in the Punjab in the month of May were 31,653, against 28,704 in the previous month, and 27,633 in the corresponding month last year. The death-rate of the Delhi district was excessive, viz., 30 per mille. The unhealthiness of the large towns in this district makes the district death-rate appear excessive. In Gurgaon the death-rate was 29 per mille. Great mortality was caused in this district by small-pox : 573 deaths from that disease were registered in the month. In Jullunder also the death-rate was high, viz., 29 per mille. The nature of the prevailing sickness is unknown. Forty-one deaths were registered in the Province under the head of cholera ; of these 17 occurred in the Rohtak district, 12 in Delhi, 4 in Hissar, and 2 in Umballa. The remaining deaths were isolated cases. Two thousand five hundred and seventy-nine deaths were registered under the head of small-pox. Gurgaon, Karnal, Umballa, Peshawur, Montgomery, Ludhiana, Hissar, Sirsa, and Rohtak were the districts most affected by this disease. In the city of Peshawur there were no less than 189 deaths from small-pox ; in Ludhiana 41, in Bhiwani 23, in Riwari 31, in Delhi 28. The occurrence of many deaths from small-pox in a municipal town reflects discredit on the municipal authorities concerned. With a proper organization of the vaccination arrangements such deaths would be rendered extremely unfrequent.

A rebuke to scandal-mongers in India is conveyed in the following extract from the *Friend of India* :—" At home there is a general impression that in Indian station-life, the ladies lie half naked upon sofas all day, while the gentlemen amuse themselves with *chillumchees* and *brandy-panee*. The gossip of an Indian station is estimated as diabolical in the extreme, and, indeed, to speak of a station without its '*gup*,' is not to speak of it at all. Nevertheless, we doubt if the gossip of an Indian station is any worse than that of an ordinary English country town. The only thing surprising in it is, that people, generally so well-educated, so well-born, and so well read as Anglo Indian ladies and gentlemen, should permit themselves to indulge in the sole recreation of small tradesmen and their wives. The village post-mistress who discovers an intrigue in the shop of her neighbour the baker, and whispers it over the counter to her friend, the local dress-maker, is acting in accordance with her lights, and is not one to wonder at ; but when we hear the same story, here in India, from the lips of some *burra beebee* in her carriage, and know that all the characters in the scandalous tale are rulers in Israel, then we are astonished indeed, and have reason to be so. We wonder, and not unnaturally, that in this climate—in this Valley of the Shadow of Death—people have not anything better to think and to talk of than the dismal and ghastly skeletons in their neighbours' closets.

The case of the two steamers, the Fusing and Ocean, is not ended yet. We read in the Shanghai paper that in the morning of the 3rd of June at the Supreme Court, Mr. Drummond, on behalf of the Fusing, asked leave to amend the petition of the owner of that vessel in Admiralty against the Ocean, by adding to it as petitioners the master and crew of, and the passengers on, the Fusing ; and that the decree might direct assessments to be taken of the losses in property and effects of those on board both vessels, as well as the vessels themselves and their cargoes. His Lordship asked Mr. Hannen, who appeared for the Ocean, whether it would not now be the time for him to put in his amendment asking for the damage of the Ocean to be assessed. Mr. Hannen wished the Chief Judge to deal with the question as it was treated in the case of the Seringapatam. He was willing to agree to the amendment required by Mr. Drummond if that gentleman would agree to pay the costs of this day, and allow his own amendment on behalf of the Ocean as asked when the cause was heard. His Lordship said he gave judgment only as to the ship and cargo by special mention ; but an inference was to be drawn as regarded the passengers and crew. He would like to have the whole case clear, as it was going before the Privy Council ; and he thought both amendments had better be made. Eventually an adjournment was agreed to, in order to come to an understanding with regard to the amendments and pleadings.

A correspondent sends to a Shanghai paper some particulars of a small iron steamer lately launched and sent on a trial trip at Tientsin—the first built on the Peiho and by Chinese only. It was first put up at the Kiangnan Arsenal last year, from designs furnished by Mr J. Rolls ; and was constructed entirely by Chinese. Her dimensions, &c., are as follow : Length over all, sixty-six feet ; extreme beam, twelve feet four inches ; depth below deck, five feet two inches ; twin screws, each screw being worked by a separate engine ; calculated speed, with a steam-pressure of a hundred pounds, fourteen nautical miles an hour. She is to be used as a yacht by Li-Hung-chang, Viceroy of Chih li, and is built of the very best materials. The saloon, which is forward of the boilers and engines, is twenty-two feet long, and fitted with every comfort. Forward of the saloon, on forecastle deck, is a six-pounder Krupp rifled gun, mounted on an iron carriage (centre pivot). She was, as before mentioned, put together with bolts and nuts at Kaou-chang-meaou, and then taken down and sent to Tientsin in charge of Chinese workmen, who re-erected her and completed her themselves. The trial trip, which took place at the beginning of May, was highly successful, and the authorities naturally were much pleased at the progress made by the men trained in the arsenal. Their proficiency reflects the highest credit on their instructors, who must of course have had the fullest confidence in that sufficiency of their training, to do what was required in a proper manner.

To remedy the evils arising from the depreciated value of the rupee, the *Friend of India* offers the following proposition :—" The most obvious course would be to restore the value of the rupee by increasing its weight. But the same object can be obtained in a better way ; if we were to introduce the English system of buying gold at the mint at a fixed price in sovereigns, of declaring these sovereigns the sole legal tender above forty shillings, and of the value of ten rupees each, the reform would be complete. At first the new coins would be at a premium, and all creditors, including those who have to receive money from Government, would insist on being paid in that form. There would, therefore, be a great demand for gold, and the mint would have to be prepared to do business on a large scale, cashing notes and silver like a bank on which there is a run. This would go on until there was as much gold in circulation as the wants of the country required, say twenty million sovereigns The loss of the mint on this issue at ten per cent. would be two millions, against which there would be the set-off of a million a year saved under the head of 'loss on exchange.' When the rush was over, all large payments would be made in sovereigns. The value of these would depend on the cost of the bullion, and would be in this country about the same as in England, that is equal to eleven of our present rupees. Every one receiving payment of a debt in gold would get exactly his due, according to the standard of 1864, and ten per cent. more than he receives now. But the change would be perceived only in the fall of prices, and the rates of exchange. Thus the gold coinage would carry the silver up with it, and ten rupees would do the work of eleven. It is to be remembered that in England also the silver coinage is depreciated, but this is not felt because it is upheld by that of gold. As twenty shillings are by law equal to a sovereign, they exchange for it, though considered as bullion they are not worth so much. If we thus restored the gold coinage of India, which we suppressed in 1852, we would do a great act of justice, and for ever put a stop to the grievance of the army and of a large part of the civil population."

The slender rights possessed by a Chinese mother over her children are strongly shown in the particulars of a case decided by the late Che-hsien at Shanghai shortly before his departure. A woman had been married for fourteen years to a Canton man living in Shanghai, and had had three children—two boys now aged eleven and four years, and a girl of nine. Their father having died, there appeared suddenly a man who introduced himself as his brother, and claimed the children, asserting that the late husband had another wife, married previously, in Kwangtung, and that he wanted to take the children to her. This was resisted by the poor mother ; and the uncle and claimant brought the case before Yeh. In his yamen the mother declared that during fourteen years of marriage she had never heard from her husband that he possessed either a senior wife or brother in Kwangtung ; and that she would not trust her children in the hands of the man who claimed them. She was told by the Che-hsien that she was at liberty to dispose of herself as she pleased ; but the children must go to her late husband's family. He would however guard against any falsehood or treachery on the part of the claimant by giving them in charge of the head man of the Canton guild, who would make enquiries as to the truth of the statements that had been made about the late father's family, and would either surrender them to the Kwangtung people or restore them to their mother according to circumstances. This was of but little comfort to the widow, who cried at the idea of losing all her children by this cold-blooded adherence to rules of Chinese etiquette and her distress seems, wonderful to say, to have penetrated in some degree to such remnants of human feelings as remained even in a mandarin, and that mandarin Yeh. He directed the chief of the Canton guild (Yeh is himself a Kwangtung man) to give the mother a hundred dollars for her support, and consented that she should be spared her daughter—probably in the eyes of male Chinese a child of far less consequence than the boys. The latter however are to be taken to Kwangtung in charge of the guild ; and if the tale of the supposed uncle be true, will, we believe, be handed over to their step-mother, the first wife of their late father.

BOMBAY.

The Sheriff.—We are sorry to learn that Dr. Narayen Dajee, Sheriff of Bombay, is seriously ill.

Putrid Fish.—Dada Poonja was yesterday convicted of having sold putrid fish in the Fort Market, and was ordered by Mr. C. P. Cooper to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

Torture.—Khundoo Bapoojee pleaded guilty yesterday to the charge of having tortured his horse, and was fined Rs. 2 by Mr. C. P. Cooper. He was prosecuted by the police.

Trespassing.—Two labourers—a man and a woman—were yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, with having wilfully trespassed on the lines of the Royal Artillery at Colaba. His Worship found the man guilty, and fined him Rs. 5. The woman was discharged.

Buying Soldiers' Clothing.—Sergeant Carter attended yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and prosecuted Jamson Mahadoo, for having been found in possession of a quantity of soldiers' wearing apparel, which he was supposed to have bought. The offence being proved, his Worship fined the prisoner Rs. 10, and Rs. 9, being three times the value of the articles found in his possession.

Returned from Life Transportation.—About a quarter of a century ago, Sir Erskine Perry, then Chief Justice of the late Supreme Court, sentenced to transportation for life several Parsees who were found guilty of the murder of another Parsee well-known in his community by the nick-name of "Munchee." Three of the culprits have, we hear, been now granted a pardon on account of good conduct ; and one of them returned to Bombay last week, and will be followed next week by the other two.

Obstructing a Tram Car.—Kurreem Murakhan, a cart-driver, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, on Monday, with having wilfully obstructed a tram car, and with thereby damaged it. The defendant was driving his cart along the tramway line, and would not get out of the way of the car, when called upon to do so, and a collision occurring, the tram car was considerably damaged. His Worship directed the prisoner to pay a fine of Rs. 10, to cover the damages incurred by his carelessness.

Small Cause Court.—On Monday last, before Mr. Gunputrao Bhasker, the Fourth Judge of the above Court, a butler named Lobo, claimed a sum of Rs. 81, on foot of wages, and monies due on his bazar account, due to him by the Bombay Chess Club. Mr. Venayekrao appeared for the plaintiff. The Secretary of the Chess Club, Mr. G. James, appeared in person to answer on behalf of the defendants. The defendants admitted a sum of Rs. 46 as being due to the plaintiff, who had been discharged for impertinent conduct. His Honour gave a rule in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 46, without costs.

Reckless Riding.—Tookaram Govind, the syce mentioned in our report in yesterday's issue of the inquest held on the body of Jumnadas Khooshaldas, was brought up before Mr. Nana Morojee on Monday, at the Girgaum Police Court, and charged with having caused the death of Jumnadas Khooshaldas, by riding a horse in a rash and negligent manner. The evidence taken was similar to that given at the inquest, and was to the effect that at the time the accident occurred, the horse was unmanagable, and beyond the control of his rider. Mr. Chalk appeared for the defendant. The matter stands adjourned until this day week.

Throwing Stones.—A dudhwalla, Dalput Sumpursing, was yesterday charged with committing this offence on Sunday night, near the Parell station. The station master said that about a week previously a Parsee woman who arrived by the train, showed him a wound on the head, which she had received from a stone thrown at the train. He had accordingly put several sepoys on watch, and they had detected the prisoner in the act. Mr. Baboorao Ramchunder, for the defendant, said that the charge was "trumped up" by the police, out of enmity to the prisoner. His Worship held that the offence was proved, and sentenced the prisoner to a fine of Rs. 50.

Charity.—The following subscriptions have been received in aid of the widow and children of the late Mr. Williamson, chief officer of s.s. Rosario, who was accidentally killed on board the above steamer on the morning of 1st June last :—Finlay, Muir and Co., Rs. 100 ; Captain Puddicombe, s. s. Rosario, Rs. 100 ; officers and crew, s.s. Rosario, Rs. 240 ; s. s. Trinacria, Rs. 86-8 ; s. s. Woodburn, Rs. 59-8 ; s. s. Atalanta, Rs. 50 ; T. L., Rs. 50 ; William Wordsworth Esq., Rs. 50 ; officers and crew s. s. Blenheim, Rs. 37-4 ; s.s. Coromandel, Rs. 25 ; per Captain Puddicombe, s. s. Rosario, Rs. 25 ; Captain Anderson, barque Newcastle, Rs. 20 ; C. P. C., Rs. 20 ; G. S. M., Rs. 20 ; Mr. Pallonjee Framjee Dubash, Rs. 20 ; A Mofussil Sympathiser, Rs. 10 ; X., Rs. 2.—Rs. 915 4.

Theft from Colonel Moffatt.—A man named Tookaram Jetee, employed as a butler by Colonel Moffatt of the 15th Regiment, was charged yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with having stolen three shirt studs, formed of diamonds set in gold. The plaintiff deposed that on the 24th of April last, he had packed the studs up in a small box, which he wrapped up in paper, and placed in a drawer in a chest. On Friday last on opening one of his portmanteaus, he was surprised to find the box and paper in it, instead of where he had placed them. On opening the box he found that the studs were missing, and he then communicated with the police. His butler (the prisoner) always kept his keys, and had access to his portmanteaus, &c., and the police suspecting him, had placed him under arrest The further hearing of the case was remanded until the 20th instant.

Who are the Malcontents ?—We are credibly informed that no such creature as a Cowley sister has ever existed in Bombay. We hope that some of our Bombay correspondents will send us information which will tend to clear up this calumny, and will, at the same time, tell us something about the 74 persons who have protested against doctrine and ritual as at present exhibited at St. Peter's, Mazagon. It would be a pity, indeed, if so much genuine Catholic devotion as the Cowley Fathers have displayed, and the influence which, one of them especially, had acquired by his heart-stirring pulpit ministrations, should be vitiated by Romanistic tendencies on their part, or spoilt by the bigotry of a knot of narrow-minded Puritanical malcontents. We wait most anxiously for light upon the subject. The *Indian Church Gazette* makes these enquiries, but our contemporary should know beforehand that in the present instance "malcontents" are those who intrude where they are not wanted, and who introduce innovations which no one ask for, and certainly only a very few take any delight in, and such are the Cowley Fathers.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

Date.	Days.	Colaba. Ins. Cts.	Fort. Ins. Cts.	Byculla. Ins. Cts.
July 12th,	Monday	0 58	0 00	0 18
,, 13th,	Tuesday	0 00	0 29	0 00
		0 58	0 29	0 18
Previously Registered		28 78	24 92	32 85
Total fall up to date.		29 36	25 21	33 03

VOTING AT THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The following remonstrance by the Bombay Trades' Association has been addressed to H. E. Jacomb, Esq., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Trades' Association to respectfully request you to re-consider the regulations for the conduct of the approaching municipal elections, in respect of the rule which allows a voter to vote only for one candidate in wards, when several members are to be elected, for instance, in the Fort ward, where there are five members. The Committee submit that the exercise of this rule in a contested election is calculated to give overwhelming power to persons who can canvass actively, to the exclusion of others who, though possessing the sympathies of voters, have not the means of canvassing so thoroughly. A voter must either refuse any support whatever to a candidate who canvasses him, or he must plump for him, which in the Fort is equivalent to giving him five votes. The rule thus render a fair distribution of votes among the candidates impossible, and would enable an active canvasser to seat not only himself but his nominees.

At Mahim or Parell the single successful candidate will have had the issue between himself, and any opponent put fairly before each voter, but such will not have been the case in the Fort.

The Committee regret exceedingly that they did not raise the point before, but trust it is not too late to make a change, and they beg you will be good enough to favour them with an early reply.—I have, &c.,

W. J. Farrow,
Secretary Bombay Trades Association.

Bombay, 13th July.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, the principal items of business were the further consideration of Mr. Schrottky's letter regarding the quality of the Vehar water, and a letter from the Bombay Trades Association, asking that some alteration should be made in the present rule for Municipal elections which limits each voter to vote for one person only. Regarding Mr. Schrottky's letter, Dr. Blaney said he thought it should be referred to the Works Committee who were at present considering the water question. The Chairman and Mr. Maclean thought the Council ought to express some opinion on the letter, and as the question was a scientific one, that it might be referred to a sub-committee of such of the members as were acquainted with the subject At Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's suggestion, it was then resolved that a committee consisting of Dr. Blaney, Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Cook, and the Health Officer should be appointed to consider the letter. With reference to the letter from the Trades Association, it was resolved, as the Council had no power to interfere in the matter, that the letter should be forwarded to Government with an expression of approval from the Council.

THE DEPOSITION OF MULHARRAO.

MINUTE BY LORD NORTHBROOK.

In the following extract from the Minute Lord by Northbrook on the deposition of Mulharrao, the reasons are given by His Excellency which led the Government of India to accept without hesitation the decision of the Home Government, which was so different from that taken by Lord Northbrook. The Minute recapitulates the transactions of the last two years which are so well known, and which ended with the deposition of Mulharrao and continues as follows :—

The Government of India most carefully and deliberately considered the reports of the Commissions and the evidence on which they were based, and arrived at the unanimous conclusion that the imputations against Mulharrao were true. It was therefore determined to recommend to Her Majesty's Government that Mulharrao and his issue should be deposed ; that the fittest member of the Gaekwar House should be selected in his room ; and that Jumnabaee, the widow of the late Gaekwar Khundee Rao whose loyalty to the British Government was shown during the events of 1857, should be permitted, in accordance with a request which she had made, to adopt the person who should be so selected. In appointing a successor to Mulharrao, the Government of India considered that no change should be made in the relations which existed by treaty between the British Government and the Gaekwars of Baroda.

These opinions of the Government of India were transmitted by telegraph for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Her Majesty's Government decided that Mulharrao, together with his issue, should be deposed from the Sovereignty of Baroda, sanctioned all the proposals with respect to the re-establishment of a native administration in that State which were made by the Government of India. Her Majesty's Government, however, directed that the deposition of Mulharrao should not be based up in the inquiry and report of the commission, but upon general grounds. The Government of India reviewed the conduct of Mulharrao since the report of Sir Richard Meade's Commission, and were so satisfied of the justice and propriety of not replacing Mulharrao in power, apart from the result of the recent inquiry, that they did not hesitate to act upon the instructions which they had received. Accordingly, in the Proclamation which announced the deposition of Mulharrao, was stated that Her Majesty's Government had not based their decision on the inquiry or report of the Commission, and that they had not assumed that the result of the inquiry had been to prove the truth of the imputations against Mulharrao.

It may be alleged, in opposition to the course that has been adopted, that, if Mulharrao has been justly deposed upon general grounds, he should have been deposed either upon the receipt of the report of Sir R. Meade's Commission, or at some other time before the inquiry before Sir Richard Couch's Commission was concluded. But a review of the circumstances in the order in which they occured will show that the Government of India could not, consistently with the forbearance which they considered it to be both right and expedient to exercise in dealing with Mulharrao, have recommended his deposition at any former time.

Sir Richard Meade's Commission did not recommend Mulharrao's deposition, neither did the Government of Bombay, through whom their report was brought under the consideration of the Government of India. The evidence was not considered by the Government of India to be sufficient in itself to justify the adoption of so extreme a measure. At the same time, the charges of misgovernment proved against Mulharrao were very grave ; his personal character was seriously compromised : and he was distinctly warned that he would be deposed if he did not take advantage of the period of grace then given to him, Her Majesty's Government approved of the manner in which Mulharrao was then dealt with. I am satisfied that the action which was taken was just and sufficient, and that it was so considered at the time by all those who were in a position to give a sound opinion upon the subject.

In the interval between the report of Sir Richard Mead's Commission and Mulharrao's suspension from power, several instances undoubtedly occurred in which he gravely misconducted himself. These were his marriage with Luxmeebai ; his treatment of Ruckmabai, the younger widow of his brother ; and his quarrels with his Sirdars. In consequence, however, of Colonel Phayre's proceedings which eventually led to his removal from Baroda the Government of India felt themselves compelled to accept his reports of Mulharrao's misconduct with some qualification, and up to the time of the serious attempt to take the life of Colonel Phayre the Government of India did not think that sufficient reason existed to make it desirable for them to reconsider their decision granting to Mulhar Rao a period of grace. On looking back to the circumstances as they were then known, apart from subsequent events, I am satisfied that the deposition of Mulharrao during this period would have been regarded as showing a pre-determination on the part of the Government of India to remove Mulharrao, and a refusal to allow him the opportunity which had been promised him for reforming the administration of Baroda.

A second warning was given to Mulharrao when Sir Lewis Pelly was appointed to succeed Colonel Phayre. Sir Lewis Pelly, on his arrival at Baroda, described the state of affairs to be very critical, as has been mentioned in paragraph 7 of this Minute. At the same time he did not suggest that Mulharrao should be then deposed. He reported that Mulharrao professed his readiness to accept his advice—had indeed accepted it upon some matters, and, so far as he could judge, sincerely desired to reform the administration. Although, after what had previously occurred, the Government of India could attach but little value to such professions, there were certainly at that time no sufficient reasons for deviating from the course which had before been adopted and announced to Mulharrao, namely, that he should still have the benefit of the period of grace originally given to him together with every assistance which could be afforded to him by Sir Lewis Pelly.

The suspension of Mulharrao, in consequence of the evidence which was obtained of his complicity in the attempt to murder Colonel Phayre occurred soon after Sir Lewis Pelly's arrival at Baroda. In the 8th and following paragraphs of this Minute I have shown that the evidence by itself would not have justified the deposition of Mulharrao without further inquiry.

The administration of the State of Baroda was necessarily then placed for the time in Sir Lewis Pelly's hands ; and much further information was obtained which added very materially to the previous evidence of the misgovernment of the Baroda State, of Mulharrao's misconduct, and of his incapacity to carry into effect the necessary reforms.

Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee, the Minister in whom Mulharrao professed to place confidence, and who, so far as the Government of India could judge, had been sincerely desirous of reforming the administration, resigned office ; no explanation was afforded to the reasons for his resignation. Sir Lewis Pelly found that the finances of the State had been grossly mismanaged. The revenue during the past year was found to be 94 lakhs of rupees (£940,000), and the expenditure during the same time no less than 171 lakhs (£1,710,000), out of which sum 40 lakhs (£400,000) had been expended in gifts chiefly made to favorites and courtesans, and 30 lakhs (£300,000) more had been spent in building and repairing palaces and other personal expenses of Mhlharrao. The manner in which the accounts were kept was most unsatisfactory. In the Baroda State Treasury a sum of less then Rs. 2,000 (£200) was found when Sir Lewis Pelly assumed the administration, while 40 lakhs (£400,000) were afterwards discovered by Sir Lewis Pelly concealed in the Palace, and further considerable sums had undoubtedly been removed.

The inquiries that were made respecting the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre naturally led to an inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Bhow Sindia in 1872, which, as I have mentioned before, was generally attributed to poison, and as to which some suspicion attached to Mulharrao's depositions were taken before officers who had been charged by Sir Lewis Pelly with the duty. Those depositions tended to confirm the suspicion that Bhow Sindia was poisoned. Again, it appeared in the course of the inquires, which had been carried on at Baroda connected with he attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, that a man of the name of Govind Naik had met with his death in a manner to induce Sir Lewis Pelly to believe that Mulharrao either give himself or caused to be given orders by virtue of which a system of torture was put in force under which Govind Naik finally succumbed. In this case also formal depositions were taken, which led to the conclusion stated by Sir Lewis Pelly.

It is obvious that these and other circumstances disclosed after Mulharrao's suspension although they afforded substantial ground for a reconsideration of the decision at which the Government of India had arrived to allow him his full period of grace, could not with propriety have been dealt with pending the result of the inquiry before Sir Richard Couch's Commission.

It appears then that at no time between the report of Sir Richard Meade's Commission and the conclusion of the inquiry carried on before Sir Richard Couch's Commission were the Government of India in a position to recommend the deposition of Mulharrao. At the same time, independently of the inquiry into the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, evidence to the effect that Mulharrao could not with a due regard to the interests of the people of Baroda, be restored to power, had accumulated since the warning given to him after the report of Sir Richard Meade's Commission ; and especially much additional proof of his misconduct and unfitness had been received since his suspension from power. As regards Mulharrao's issue, the circumstances of his marriage with Luxmeebai, and her having given birth to a son five months after that marriage, led to the conclusion that it would have been highly detrimental to the interest of the State of Baroda that any recognition should be given to the possible claim of that infant (the only male issue of Mulharrao on behalf of whom any claim to legitimacy could be advanced) to the Sovereignty of Baroda.

All these circumstances have probably been considered by Her Majesty's Government. They are mentioned here for the purpose of indicating the maner in which the question presented itself to the Government of India and the reasons which led them to accept without hesitation the decision of Her Majesty's Government that the deposition of Mulharrao and of his issue should be based upon general grounds. It has already been shown that the recommendation of the Government of India that Mulharrao should be deposed was based upon the fact of his remaining subject, under the most favorable view that could be taken of the circumstances, to a grave suspicion of having instigated the attempt to murder Colonel Phayre, coupled with his previous character and antecedents.

Throughout all these painful transactions the Government of India have endeavoured to deal with Mulharao in a spirit of perfect impartiality. Looking not only to the poisoning case, but to his character and antecedents to the mal-administration of the State of Baroda, and to the measures taken in consequence, I can confidently assert that Mulharrao has been treated by the Government of India with the utmost forbearance that was compatible with the duty of the British Government to insist that the person of a British Resident at a native court should be respected, and that a State enjoying British protection the peace of which is maintained by Her Majesty's forces, should be so administered as to secure the people from grievous abuse. That it was both just and expedient to have exercised such forbearance I conceive will not be disputed.

Northbrook.

April 29th, 1875.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE BURMAH CONTRADICTIONS EXPLAINED.

(*Pioneer.*)

The seeming contradictions of our telegrams are easily reconcilable. When our Rangoon correspondent telegraphed that the King had consented to the passage of British troops through his territories, the statement was fully justified by the circumstances of the moment. When, scarcely forty-eight hours later, our message from Simla declared that such passage had been refused, the assertion was also literally correct. It will be remembered that the honorable reception accorded to Lessoetahi at the Court of Mandalay took place after the departure for Burmah of Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission. As the Chinese General was our sworn enemy, such an act could only be accepted as one of unfriendliness, if not of hostility, and our Envoy was thereupon instructed to demand an explanation of the proceedings before consenting to discuss the boundary question—the object of his mission. He was further directed to deliver a letter informing the King that, in view of the disaster which had overtaken Colonel Browne's expedition to Yunan, any future one which might be despatched would be protected by an ample British escort. For although, the Burmese authorities had only faintly demurred to the presence of the small guard of sepoys who accompanied Colonel Browne, it was thought advisable, in the face of the questionable attitude the King had recently assumed to put his present temper towards us to the test, and to leave him no excuse for thwarting any measures which might be adopted for the security of the next expedition, on the plea of previous ignorance of our intentions. The Karrenee question was settled, the letter above referred to was received by the Burmese authorities with apparent acquiescence, and Sir Douglas had, we believe, actually re-embarked for Rangoon, when a reply was handed on board, in which the King revoked the right of way through his territories already tacitly conceded, at the same time renewing his standing offer of protecting our missions himself. We think that these few facts furnish a perfectly intelligible key to the confusing statements so much commented on : they also show how matters stand at present. Sir Douglas Forsyth is now at Simla, having rendered an account of his late stewardship ; his participation in the dealings of the Indian Government with the Court of Ava will naturally end. The course of our future dealings should be simple enough for the present, since it can hardly be conceived that a second course is open. The value of the King of Burmah's proffered safeguard is equal to that of the Emperor of China's passport, and the combined protecting power of both may be precisely estimated by the fate of Colonel Browne's expedition. The position is clearly not one to excuse the delays of diplomacy, and we must believe that Government will even before this have informed the Court of Ava of its firm intention to regulate the strength of the escorts of its future expeditions through Burmese territory, solely by considerations of what may seem necessary to ensure their perfect safety.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

TOUGHENED GLASS.

Many persons, especially householders, will read with interest the following description, taken from a paper read before the Society of Arts in London on the 2nd June by Mr. Perry F. Nursey, C. E., of the new discovery by which glass can be toughened so as to be able to resist the numerous fractures and breakages to which it is now so liable, frequently spoiling a whole "set" of wine glasses or perhaps irremediably damaging a costly dessert service. By the new process wine glasses may be thrown about the room with impunity, and will resist heavy blows, but if they do break they are reduced to powder and nothing is left of them. The advantages of the new discovery are very great

Leaving out Mr. Nursey's historical sketch of the manufacture of glass, which by the way is perhaps the oldest manufacture in the world, having been certainly practised in Egypt 3,500 years ago, we give below the portion of his paper which tells of the inventor and how the work is done :—

The inventor of this process is M. Francois Alfred de la Bastie, a French gentleman of property, who was educated as an engineer.

Many years since M. de la Bastie was impressed with the desirability of rendering glass less brittle, and so extending the sphere of its usefulness. Aware that the fragility of glass results from the weakness of the cohesion of its molecules, he argued that, by mechanically forcing the molecules closely together, and rendering the mass more compact, the strength and solidity of the material should be increased. This is exactly the line of argument, an engineer would follow—it is one which led Sir Joseph Whitworth to produce such splendid results in the well-known Whitworth metal, and it is one also which has led to success in casting in other departments of engineering. It is, however, not one which landed M. de la Bastie on the right side of all his hopes and fears, inasmuch as he found, after long trial and experiment, that mechanical compression failed to influence glass in the slightest degree, even when applied while the material was in a fluid or soft condition. He therefore changed his tactics, and commenced to apply to glass a system of tempering, such as is usually applied to steel, namely, submitting it to a bath of heated oil. He knew well that by immersing heated glass in cold water he would only put the material in a state of unstable equilibrium, so that the least shock would cause it break up, as in the case of the Rupert drops. He them sought to invert this result, to diminish, or even to remove, the extreme fragility of glass by tempering it by immersion in a fluid other than water. In attaining this object two essential objects had to be determined. Firstly, the point at which glass can be tempered without being put out of shape, and secondly, the medium to be employed for the immersion of the glass. The first condition M. de la Bastie found to be that degree of heating at which softness or malleability commences, when the molecules are capable of closing suddenly together, condensing the material when it is plunged in a liquid at a somewhat lower temperature. The second condition he found was satisfied by having a fluid capable of being raised to a much higher temperature than that of boiling water, without entering into a state of ebullition. For this purpose, and after a long series of experiments M. de la Bastie devised an oleaginous compound, formed of oils, wax, tallow, resin, and other similar ingredients in certain proportions.

Although the invention is apparently a most simple one, there are many delicate conditions involved, the disregard of any one of which constitutes the precise difference between success and failure. It thus happened that, seven years since, just as M. de la Bastie had perfected his invention, and had produced highly satisfactory results, he lost the clue to his success, and for two years was baffled in every attempt to re-discover it. He at length succeeded in regaining his secret, and has since been engaged in perfecting his invention, and putting it into a practical shape. He had to carefully adjust all the numerous details, for although the invention consists in simply heating the glass, and dipping it while hot into a heated oleaginous bath, there are many conditions involved. Thus glass articles may be underheated, and will not be susceptible to the effect of the bath, or they may be overheated, and will lose their shape ; or, again, they may be heated to the right temperature, and yet be spoiled during the process of transference into the bath. Then, again, the exact proportions of the oleaginous constituents of the bath, and their precise temperature, have an important influence upon the ultimate result. All these points, however, with many others, have been definitely settled by M. de la Bastie, who has for some time past worked his process experimentally, and is now erecting a factory in France, in which to carry it ou practically and commercially.

In carrying out his process, M. de la Bastie finds it necessary to raise the glass to be tempered to a very high temperature. The hotter it is the less the risk of breaking the glass, and the greater the shrinkage or condensation. Hence the advantage, and often the necessity, of heating the glass to the point of softening, which is attended by the difficulty that glass in the soft condition gets readily out of shape, so that it must be plunged into the bath almost without touching it. In plunging the hot glass into a heated combustible liquid the latter is apt to take fire, and cannot easily be extinguished, so that time and material are lost. These difficulties M. de la Bastie has overcome by placing the tempering bath in immediate communication with the heating oven, and covering it so as to prevent access of air. The oven being charged with the articles to be tempered, they are made to slide into the adjoining bath without being handled, and the contents of the bath, having no supply of external air, are not liable to inflame. In order that the shape of the tempered articles may not be affected, particularly flat glass, the floor of the oven is made to cant, so that, when the glass is heated on it, it is turned to a sloping position, and the glass slides into the bath, along a surface arranged in it at the same angle as that of the oven floor. The clearness of the glass may be affected by the dust of the furnace flame, which is apt to settle on the glass and chill its surface. This is avoided by heating the glass in a muffle, to which the flame has no access, being applied externally. The shock of the fall of glass into the bath is prevented by fixing in it a sheet of wire gauze, or asbestos fabric, for the glass to fall on.

Of course the condition of working would be considerably modified, where glass manufacturers adopted the toughening process in their own works. In such case the toughening process would simply take the place of the present annealing process, than which it is much more speedy and economical. The glass would then be treated just at the point at which it passes from the fluid to the solid condition, and would not require reheating. By the substitution of this process for that of ordinary annealing, the saving would be considerable. There would be, first, the saving of the fuel used in the annealing ovens ; next, the saving of the time required for annealing ; thirdly, the saving in breakages, besides a saving in labour as well as in other directions.

The physical change which glass thus treated undergoes is no less complete than remarkable. Its extreme brittleness is exchanged for a degree of toughness and elasticity, which enables delicate glass articles to be thrown indiscriminately about the room, and more substantial ones to resist the impact of heavy iron weights falling from considerable heights. Upon my first making the acquaintance of toughened glass articles at the offices of Messrs. Abel Rey and Brothers, 29, Mincing-lane—Messrs. Rey being the representatives of M. de la Bastie—watch glasses, plates, dishes, and sheets of glass, both coloured and plain, were thrown across a large room, and fell spinning on the floor. Water was boiled in a tempered glass saucer for some time over a brisk fire, and the saucer was quickly removed to a comparatively cold place, and stood on iron, but was in no way affected by change of temperature. A small piece of plate glass was held [illegible] until the corner became very hot. The glass proved a bad conductor of the heat, which did not extend any appreciable distance beyond the point of contact with the flame, neither was the glass cracked from unequal expansion, nor was it damaged by sudden immersion in cold water. In order to judge of the comparative resistance offered by untoughened and toughened glass to the force of impact, a piece of the former, measuring six inches by five inches by one-eighth inch thick, was supported in a frame about half an inch from the floor. A two-ounce brass weight was then dropped upon it from 12 and 18 inches respectively without damage, but on the height being increased to 24 inches, the glass was broken into several fragments. A piece of toughened glass of the same size, but rather thinner, was then treated in the same way, at heights increasing a foot at a time, up to ten feet, but without producing the slightest visible impression. I say "visible" impression, because it is possible that, by the repetition of the blows, the structure of the glass may have become imperceptibly altered. We all know that by repeated blows the fibrous nature of wrought iron becomes exchanged for the crystalline character of cast iron. Finding the two-ounce weight to make no impression, an eight-ounce iron weight was substituted, and was dropped on the glass from a height of two feet, and then of four feet, without fracturing it. On the height being increased to six feet, however, the glass broke with a distinct report. But here another phenomenon presented report itself ; instead of the toughened glass being broken into some twelve or fifteen large angular pieces as was the ordinary glass, it was literally reduced to atoms. There were, it is true, some pieces about half an inch square, but these were traversed in all directions by delicate lines of fracture, and, on being gently touched, crumbled into small pieces, and many of these small pieces were easily reduced by gentle pressure into mere atoms, so thorough and so complete does the disorganisation of the entire mass appear to be. All these points will be practically demonstrated at the conclusion of my paper. A similar result is produced by placing a piece of toughened glass flat on the table, with a corner projecting over, and endeavouring to clip the corner off with a hammer. The corner will, after a series of smart blows, be broken off, but the whole mass will be at the same moment disintegrated and reduced to atoms. Another peculiarity about toughened glass is that the fragments are by no means so sharp, and therefore so capable of piercing the flesh, or of causing incised wounds, as are those of ordinary glass.

It would appear that toughened glass possesses enormous cohesive power, but that if the equilibrium of the mass is disturbed at any one point, the disturbance, or desintegration, is instantaneously communicated throughout the whole piece, the atoms no longer retaining the power of cohesion. It is as though the glass was endued with a nervous system, a shock to which at any one point instantly and utterly demoralised the whole. It is important to note that neither transparency nor colour in glass is in any way affected by the process of toughening, and the ring, or sound emitted upon the glass being struck, is nearly as clear in toughened as in plain glass.

In order to determine the relative values of ordinary glass and the toughened material, as regards their strength, I suggested to Messrs. Rey the propriety of instituting experiments, with the view of ascertaining their respective resistances to ordinarily applied stress. In these experiments I have been ably assisted by Mr Kirkaldy, whose perfect testing machinery has, for some years past, supplied a want long previously felt by the engineering profession.

Twenty pieces of glass in all were submitted to bending stress, ten being toughened and ten untoughened. The glass was of French manufacture, and was that known as "Rive de Giers." Each piece of glass measured, as nearly as possible, six inches in length by five inches in breadth, and the samples, had a mean thickness of .2259 of an inch. Each piece was placed with a bearing of half an inch at each end, and the weight was brought gradually upon the centre, in some instances by the testing machine, and in others by direct weights. Taking two pieces of glass, having about the same sectional area—the one tempered and the other untempered—Mr. Kirkaldy's certificate shows that the untempered glass yielded under a strain 279 lbs., whilst the toughened glass did not give way until a stress of 1,348 lbs. had been reached. The same proportion, however, did not occur throughout the series, the toughened glass giving in some instances lower results. This arose from two causes, the diminished area of some of the samples of glass, and from the fact that, in some instances, the process of toughening had not been perfectly carried out ; for the samples were prepared by M. de la Bastie under purely experimental conditions. The imperfect tempering was made manifest, after the destruction of the glass, in three ways chiefly, firstly, by the glass showing needle fractures, such as are seen in untoughened glass ; secondly, by a faint milky line presenting itself in looking at the glass in section ; and thirdly, by portions of the glass, a square inch in area, remaining unfractured, whilst the whole surrounding mass was reduced to atoms. But above and beyond all this, it was evident that the strains applied were such as could not possibly come upon glass articles in ordinary use : they were long-sustained pressures, tending at every increment of weight to alter the relative position of the particles of the glass, but affording them no opportunity of returning to their normal position, or in other words, of utilising the elasticity of the mass. Glass articles in ordinary use are subject to sudden sharp blows, either from falling down, or from extraneous substance being brought smartly in contact with them. Under these conditions the elasticity of toughened glass is called into play, and enables it to sustain a shock immeasurably beyond that which would suffice to destroy ordinary glass, as is shown by the experiments first described. Hence the proper tests for glass, either toughened or plain, are precisely those of smart and sudden impact, and not of prolonged stress.

THE MACHINERY OF PARTY.

Tranquil as, to the unreflecting intelligence, the path of the Conservative Government may appear, it is beset by two difficulties, one of which may assume critical dimensions. The Tenant Right Bill suggests a variety of nice and perplexing considerations to a Ministry which is bound in equal degrees to the farmers and the squires. But the obstacles are not insuperable ; and if there could ever be a time at which the temper of those immediately concerned promised an amicable solution of the problem, that time is the present. The question of the Irish public-houses is much more complicated. It may be said without exaggeration that every respectable man and woman in Ireland is anxious that no liquor should be sold on Sunday ; for the source of evil which absenteeism once was on the other side of St. George's Channel, drunkenness is now. That opinion we believe is participated in by a majority of members in the House of Commons, and it is to the opposite of that opinion that the Government necessarily stands pledged. If the prohibitory principle be sanctioned one day in the week in Ireland, Sir Wilfrid Lawson and his friends might logically demand that it should be recognised in England ; and if you allow the prohibitory principle, why not the permissive ? The encouragement which would be accorded to the Good Templar agitation by the legislative concession of the undoubted wish of respectable Ireland would be immense. Mr. Disraeli might contend with paradoxical plausibility that to shut the public houses in Ireland on Sunday, while having them open in England, did not really involve the departure from any principle, for that the principle of Irish legislation generally is to be exceptional. But the licensed victuallers in England would not for a moment tolerate such a plea. They would regard the measure as one of confiscation, and would echo Mr. Disraeli's own words to the effect that 'confiscation is contagious.' There would be a certain and a serious defection from the Conservative party, and when they next met the country they would find that the whole of the interest to whose support they chiefly owed their triumph last year was ranged against them.

But the Conservative victory of 1874 was due to something more than drink ; it was the outcome of the most perfect and highly elaborated system of political organisation which the history of party in England has ever known. Five-and-twenty years ago Conservatism was just as chaotic and hopeless as Liberalism is now. It occurred to Mr. Disraeli that something must be done to terminate the period of Conservative disorganisation. The next thing was to discover a suitable agent for that great work. The eminent firm of Baxter, Rose and Norton had long been connected with Mr. Disraeli himself and with the party of which Mr. Disraeli was the virtual leader. But of the two senior partners Mr. Baxter would not, and Mr. Rose could not, undertake the new responsibility. It was therefore offered to Mr. Markham Spofforth, a young member of the well known legal house in Victoria-street, in whom Mr. Disraeli detected promise of rare utility to the Conservative party. The sequel did not deceive him. Mr. Spofforth immediately set to work to establish a Conservative Registration Society— following literally the advice of Peel, to whom Conservatism was indebted for its paralysis and disintegration throughout England. In the course of 1853, 1854, 1855 that indefatigable gentleman visited every borough in England, and had the satisfaction of at last witnessing the completion of his task. Another twelve months had not elapsed before he had commenced operations on the counties, and had established at every town and in every rural district in England a correspondent who would keep him informed at head-quarters of what was passing in the provinces. The counties, indeed, presented a more arduous field of effort. Local associations and attachments were more powerful, and anything that seemed like intereference from without was eyed with suspicion or provoked resentment. On the other hand organisation was less needed by the Conservative party in the counties than in the boroughs ; and if Mr. Spofforth's scheme was less successful amongst the farmers and squires in villages and the unenfranchised towns, its comparative failure was not matter for regret. In ten years the effort of this local organisation was displayed in the opportunity which Mr. Disraeli had of introducing and passing a Reform Bill. The new constituencies having been created, or created anew in the manner with which we are acquainted—the secret history of the Reform Bill of 1867, the mutations and modifications which the measure underwent before it was finally drafted, would form an instructive chapter in our modern annals, and was partially illustrated in our columns a few weeks ago*—it next became essential to secure their ultimate Tory complexion, and to educate them in Conservative opinions. The working man had received a vote : the problem was to make him record that vote for the cause of the Constitution. This was the motive and the origin of the Working Men's Conservative Associations which sprang up so copiously throughout the length and breadth of the land in 1868. There was yet a third precaution to be taken. The seeds of Conservatism had been diffused ; the controlling power of Conservatism had now to be centralised in London, within the immediate reach of the official wire-pullers. The fertile brain of the ingenious Mr. Spofforth was again equal to the occasion ; and the happy expedient of the National Union of Conservative Working Men's Associations was hit upon and adopted. Mr. Cecil Raikes, the present Chairman of Committees, was at that time anxious to figure before the public as prominently as possible. He had some rhetorical power and a flood of Conservative conviction ; and the obliging Mr. Spofforth secured him the office of presidency of the Union. The work prospered ; and though Mr. Spofforth, not withstanding the solicitations of his political chiefs, resigned some five years since his political functions, on account of the pressure of his professional duties in the firm of which the Mr. Putney Giles of *Lothair* was chief, he had the satisfaction of witnessing the drowning of the edifice of his work in 1874, and could proudly reflect that if the leader of the Tory party was Mr. Disraeli, the skilled workman who had bound together the shattered timbers of the Tory craft was Markham Spofforth.

For much of the work which Mr. Spofforth has accomplished by his personal energy and tact the British Constitution, in his far-seeing providence, supplies (on the assumption that the party requiring that attention happens to be in power) a parliamentary agent, the Patronage Secretary of the Treasury, who is at the present moment Mr. W. Hart Dyke. But as in the two decades between 1850 and 1870 the Conservative party were in office for a period of barely three years, the four Conservative whips who have, when opportunity offered, succeeded as a matter of course and right to the Treasury Secretaryship—Sir Edward Jolliffe (now Lord Hylton), Colonel Taylor, Mr. Gerard Noel, and Mr. Hart Dyke—have had but a limited acquaintance with the sweets of office. On Mr. Spofforth's retirement the management of the Conservative elections devolved upon Major Keith Falconer and Mr. Gorst. This latter gentleman, under the direction of Mr. Hart Dyke, continues to be nominally responsible for the maintenance of Conservative discipline and organisation in the constituencies. Whether it be that the time which he devotes to the interests of the electors of Chatham, or to the political direction of the *Standard*, or whether he is not the man for the place, Mr. Gorst is not giving satisfaction to his chiefs, and it has been necessary on more than one occasion lately to call him to order for taking and independent part in parliamentary discussion. The consequence is that, Major Keith Falconer, who was eminently popular with the big guns of his party and eminently efficient, having been promoted to an Inland Revenue Commissionership by Mr. Disraeli, while Colonel Neville scarcely concerns himself with the department, Mr. Hart Dyke finds infinitely more of the work of his party outside Parliament thrown upon his shoulders than did ever Sir Edward Jolliffe or Colonel Taylor or Mr. Gerard Noel in the Spofforthian era. Two thousand per annum is Mr. Hart Dyke's salary, and his work is ill-paid at the price. Only those who are acquainted with parliamentary routine can form an idea of the multiplicity of the functions of a Treasury whip, and the combination of qualities which, to be successful, he must bring to his post. Colonel Taylor, sorely against his will, had to give up the place from sheer exhaustion ; so had that most pleasant and indefatigable of little gentlemen, Mr. Gerard Noel. Mr. Hart Dyke is a young man, wanting two or three years of forty. He is dapper, muscular, and active. The times are dull ; the Ministerial majority is unbroken, and apparently unbreakable ; consequently his labours may be thought light. They can be nothing in comparison to those of the official whips when either Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill or Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Bill was passing through Parliament. But there is the provincial registration to keep at its proper pitch, for in party politics rest means retrogression, and there is the same necessity as ever for that vigilant study of the signs of the times, that perpetual noting of the parliamentary pulse, without which no whip is useful, and no Minister can be safe. The race of Treasury understrappers has been rather bitterly caricatured by Mr. Disraeli. 'It is,' he has told us, 'a peculiar class that : 1200l. per annum paid quarterly is their idea of political science and human nature. If a man wants to get into Parliament and does not want to get 1200l. per annum, the twelve-hundred-a-yearers look upon him as daft, as a benighted being.' There is another view that may be taken. Why, when the interests of politics has sunk to a level of absolute stagnation, a gentleman in the position of Mr. Rowland Winn, a Leicestershire squire, who has an income from his estate of some 15,000l. per annum, a man of mature age—fifty five—should for the mere honour and glory of the thing care to accept a Junior Lordship of the Treasury, and to act as under-whip, to live laborious nights and days, diving after stray members for a snap division, now at the Carlton, and now in the lobbies of the House, may be considered fairly to pass the range of human comprehension. Mr. Rowland Winn may say that he likes it, and that it is no affair of ours. That is very true, and we hope he does like it. He is a very model of partisan industry and zeal, and we have no doubt will be eventually rewarded with a title.

It is said that a knowledge of music is an impediment to the operator on a barrel-organ. A knowledge of politics is the last thing to be desired in a party whip ; a knowledge of human nature the first. He must be imperturbable in his temper, unerring in his tact. If he can win a vote he must accept any number of snubs ; and honourable member generally are very fond of snubbing whips. He must be able to penetrate with an eagle eye through several yards of granite wall, and must know in which way the wind blows, even in a dead calm. He must observe everything, and appear to observe nothing. He must be omniscient without being inquisitive, and universally intelligent without ever laying himself open to the imputation of curiosity. He will carry to the Prime Minister a faithful and particular report of all that he sees and hears, and the Prime Minister from that information will judge what he can and cannot achieve, and will regulate his policy accordingly. The Prime Minister may regard a bill as the embodiment of a political principle ; the whip looks at everything not in the light of principle, but as a 'question.' The mere machinery by which the Treasury whip brings his men to the House is simple enough. At six P.M. he knows that an important division will be taken next day. He communicates with Mr. Vargue, who has acted as a kind of clerk to the Patronage Secretary of the Treasury for upwards of forty years, who, be the Ministry Whig or Tory, preserves to each in turn on its accession to power a profound silence as to the tactics of its predecessors, and who must have acquired by this time that familiarity with the every-day work of party government which has probably inspired him with a supreme contempt for our political system. Mr. Vargue on receiving his instructions repairs to his office in King-street ; the lithograph machines are set to work, and before the arrival of the post next morning the doubly or trebly or quadruply underscored notes are delivered with the parliamentary notices to honourable members. Having issued the whip, the great thing for the whip himself is to see that members do not slip through his fingers. Mr. Rowland Winn, we will assume, receives instructions to scour the clubs, Pall Mall, and St. James's ; Mr. Hart Dyke guards religiously the portals of the Senate. Further, while the model whip must be vigilant as Cerberus, and as active as an acrobat, he must be careful not to seem the despot which he really is. He must appear to humour his men, and must admit the force of social engagements and festal obligations. He must be absolutely incorruptible, and that in the midst of transactions which have a flavour of jobbery about them. There is a number of small pieces of patronage in the hands of the Treasury of some 80l. or 100l. a year, tide-waiterships and the like, and it is the business of the Treasury whip as Patronage Secretary to discover how these may most advantageously be disposed of—who are the loyal and deserving supporters of the Government, in whose interests they may be serviceably distributed among constituents that perhaps show signs of disaffection. He must exercise the same judgment in deciding who and what are the proper objects of assistance from the private funds of the party ; an individual, it may be, in the costly struggle of a contested election, or possibly a newspaper in the depths of chronic impecuniosity. Nor must the Treasury whip merely pay studious heed to the convenience and even the caprice of the Ministerial flock. It is necessary that he should cultivate the good opinion of his opponents, and it is especially necessary that he should be in the confidence of the gentleman who, as his personal rival on the Opposition benches, is the candidate for the post which he himself holds—Mr. Adam and Lord Kensington, with the occasional substitution of Lord Francis Conyngham ; for the latter perform for the Liberals the same duties that Mr. Hart Dyke and Mr. Rowland Winn so effectively discharge for the Government.

Mr. Adam has been in Parliament sixteen years, and he had no sooner taken his seat, for which he gave up the Secretaryship to the Governor of Bombay, than he began to train for his present office. A hard-headed Scotchman, of an eminently commercial turn of mind, he has never yet been known to play his tactical antagonists false, nor is it too much to say that if the whips of the two parties were unable implicitly to trust one another party government would cease to be possible. As yet the whips on either side have had a slack and even tedious time of it ; but in view of the debates on the two Bills mentioned at the beginning of this article it is exceedingly probable that in the course of a week or two their work will be lively enough, and the demands upon their discretion and ability neither slight nor few.—*The World.*

JOURNALISM.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

The Dean of Westminster has lately been speaking in the picturesque and striking manner which is customary with him upon the work and responsibilities of journalists. At the risk, perhaps, of appearing unduly modest, we must own that we do not in the least recognize his description. The Dean compares newspaper "leaders" to the chapters in the Koran which are called the "Terrific Suras," because Mahomet's hair turned white in a single night while he was composing them, and he quotes from "a master in the art" to the effect that the effort of writing a leading article can only be compared to "the tension and energy compressed into the attitude of a crouching tiger." It seems that the Dean did not get this parallel at first hand, but has only been told of it by one who heard it from the master in question, and we are inclined to think that this eminent journalist must have wished to try how much tension and energy could be compressed into the attitude of a gentleman drawing the long bow. Young contributors to newspapers are under quite sufficient temptation to write nonsense in the belief that it is eloquence not to be prompted thereto by being told that every time that they sit down to fill a certain space with more or less pertinent comments on the events of the day they are so many crouching tigers. It is alarming, too, to think what a flood of newspapers oratory may be let loose by the Dean's reference to words written "on the approach, perhaps, of some solemn festival, which those who write sermons feel they might imitate as their best and noblest models." More than one newspaper has occasionally been guilty of preaching, but there can be but one which has essayed to lead the devotions of its subscribers. We do not question the Dean of Westminster's right to sit in judgment on such compositions, but we would put it to him whether prayers introduced into leading articles are likely, as a rule, to be so edifying as to make it prudent to stimulate the production of them by this public praise ? Of course allowance must be made for the position of the speaker as chairman of a charitable dinner, and the Dean may feel it hard that his friendly oratory should be thus brought down to the test of facts. But the Dean of Westminster is not an ordinary after-dinner speaker, and there is so much confusion about journalism and journalists in the minds of many people that he ought not to be allowed to draw these unreal pictures without correction. Journalists are not priests or prophets any more than they are crouching tigers ; and to compose a leading article, even "at a moment's notice in the dead of night on some heart-stirring event" is not to the tremendous effort that the Dean kindly assumes it to be. He has formed his opinion in part, he says, from his knowledge of the effort which it costs him to write even a single letter, anonymous or otherwise, to one of our great journals, and he is thus led to reflect how incalculably greater must be the effort of writing a "Terrific Sura." The Dean forgets that to write a letter to a newspaper is, even to his practised pen, something out of the common, whereas to write a leading article is a part of the regular occupation of men who are called journalists. The true comparison would not be between the journalists and the Dean writing a letter to the *Times*, but between the journalist and the Dean writing a sermon.

Seriously, journalists are or ought to be both less and more than what the Dean of Westminster describes them. If leading articles written at a moments notice in the dead of night were really characterized by the tension and energy he attributes to them they might be more wonderful, but they would certainly be less useful. Fortunately both for the journalist and his readers the call, even if sudden, is not unexpected, and the result of it is simply to set a man writing upon a subject which is more or less part of his daily thoughts. Nobody is surprised that Mr. Disraeli, or Mr. Gladstone, or any one of a dozen men in Parliament is ready at a moment's notice in the dead of the night to take part in a debate. They would not be fit for their work if they were not ready to do it, and it does not imply any remarkable effort either of genius or attention that they have at call the knowledge which is required to enable them to do it. It is manifestly absurd to assume that men who write constantly upon political subjects are less prepared to write without previous warning than men whose business it is to speak about political subjects are prepared to speak of them under the same condition. Neither speech nor article is to be regarded as a mere isolated act. Each will be good in proportion as it comes from a mind which has been trained by habit to express premeditated thoughts in unpremeditated words. There has been a disposition of late on the part of some who ought to know better to set up a distinction between the man who writes about politics in a miscellany, printed once a quarter or once a month, and a similar being who writes in a news sheet printed every day. The truth is, that the one writes in nine cases out of ten with as much preparation as the other ; though of course differences of capacity may tell in favour of either. Want of judgment is not remedied by nibbling solemnly for many hours at the end of a pen and calling it thinking ; and whether a man writes on Monday for publication in a review or on Tuesday for publication in a newspaper, he may equally show by his labours that he has nothing to say worth attention. As a matter of fact, newspaper writers (by which we do not mean the writers in every newspaper) do take up their work after long preparation, and they are ready because they are prepared.

No one feels any surprise that an advocate who has been properly trained in the principles of law is able to apply them to any case that comes before him, though he has barely had time to read his brief. Yet in two important

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* See *World*, May 19 : 'Mr. Disraeli's Dry-nurse.'

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respects the journalist's position with regard to his work is more advantageous than the barrister's. The theory of politics is less complex because less concerned with minute details than the theory of law, and facts of politics are less various and less isolated than the facts of law. Indeed, one of the conditions under which a journalist works, though it is specially unfavourable to the literary form of his writings, may be said to be specially favourable as regards the matter. He necessarily writes with a great amount of repetition. Most readers of newspapers would be surprised, if they read the articles which have appeared in the course of weeks or months upon any one subject, to see how little essential there is in the last which is not equally in the first. The same principles, the same opinions founded on accustomed observation and thought, are applied from day to day to the changing circumstances of a debate or a negotiation. Consequently the journalist has unusual opportunities of reconsidering his work. He can strengthen a weak argument, modify a too narrow conclusion, introduce exceptions to a too universally stated rule; and for the most part it is the sum of his articles rather than any particular article that influences his readers.

We have spoken as yet of the type of journalism which is often, though mistakenly, supposed to be the only type. The popular conception of a journalist is that of a man who for a certain payment per year or per article undertakes to write upon any subject that comes uppermost. It is only in a very limited sense that this description is true at all, and in a great many cases it is quite inapplicable. The contributors to a newspaper are for the most part men bound together by a certain sympathy of views, but who have undergone different trainings, and bring to their work more or less of special knowledge acquired outside their present vocation. There may be some whose chief or whose only business it is to write newspaper articles, and in their case, as in the case of a member of Parliament whose principal business it is to make speeches, there will be time and inducement to study politics and events in greater detail than men do who only write upon subjects with which they are specially conversant. We have shown that even as regards this class of journalists the notion that they must needs be more hasty or less responsible than politicians who express themselves in word instead of on paper is utterly mistaken. There is a passage in an article in the current number of the *Fortnightly Review* which, with one omission, exactly embodies our notion of what a journalist in this sense should be. The writer is speaking against certain journalists who do not agree with him, and when he describes what the present situation of Europe demands from "outside critics," he plainly means to imply that what it demands is what it does not get. But with all deference to the *Fortnightly Reviewer*, we maintain that the best journalists do aim at attaining, and with many inevitable shortcomings do succeed in attaining, "a judgment at once solid and supple, a definitely formed appreciation of . . . fundamental conditions, along with a resolute equity in estimating each event as it arises, and a sensible willingness to adjust our preconceptions to those new shifts and turns in things which are as inevitable and as important in politics as are the new shifts and turns of the wind and current in navigation." If to these qualifications is added a power of rapid and precise expression, we have an excellent description of what habitual journalists ought to be. To say that none of them are all this, that many of them are very much less than this, is only to make the allowance for discrepancies between theory and practice which is equally necessary as regards every intellectual pursuit. But the larger number of journalists in our day belong to the class who simply reproduce for the benefit of readers of newspapers the knowledge and experience which they have gained in other callings. The lawyer who writes an article on a point of law is not more hasty or more superficial than the lawyer who gives an opinion upon a case submitted to him. The historian who sees that some question of current politics may be elucidated by his knowledge does not forego his acquaintance with the facts of history because his application of them appear in a newspaper instead of in a book. Journalism has this advantage over other professions, that it can avail itself of a vast number of different abilities, trained by a corresponding number of different conditions and antecedants, provided that those who possess these abilities unite with them the faculty of prompt and sufficiently telling writing.

There is one passage of the Dean of Westminster's speech with which we can heartily agree. He regards the anonymous character of English journalism "as one of its greatest and most beneficial powers," because the writers of newspaper articles "know they are expressing not their own caprices but . . . the opinion of a corporation greater than they are." This is not the chief gain that is derived from the English practice of not signing articles, but it is a very important gain. The chief gain is the indirect protection against the ambition of the journalist which anonymous journalism affords to the community. There is no question that the individual journalist loses by his name remaining unknown. There is no road to a political career so open and unobstructed as the practice of writing signed articles in newspapers. The journalist takes his readers into his confidence, and they soon obtain a more intimate knowledge of his views upon important questions than they can easily obtain in the case of a man who has no particular business to be communicative. When constituencies are looking out for men to represent them in Parliament, what can be more natural than that they should choose their favourite writers, and what can be more natural than that journalists should take a line in politics which they think calculated to make them the favourite writers of this or that section of the electorate? To the desire to urge certain opinions is added the strong personal temptation of writing what will promote the personal ambition of the writer. The danger to which the Dean of Westminster refers is of a more purely literary order. When Mr. A.'s or Mr. B.'s articles become known and liked there is a temptation to put into them more and more of the writer's special characteristics. What is appreciated by a given body of readers are the peculiar trains of thought or expression which differentiate one man's writing from another's. So long as journalism is anonymous there is no room for this inducement to act. A man's readers do not know whose articles they are reading and the writer is consequently under no temptation to exaggerate the peculiarities which he believes they admire.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

STRANGERS WITHIN OUR GATES.

FEW countries can number more of them than England, and though there is little chance in these days of entertaining angels unawares, still, on the whole, we have had no reason to regret that during the last two centuries there have always been a large number of foreigners residing amongst us. Not to speak of commercial advantages, scarcely an art or profession which has not been adorned by some naturalised foreigner. Among the best of our second-class generals was the Duke of Schomberg. The Keppels have, both on sea and land, illustrated our history. Kempenfeldt was a naval commander of note. Herschel's name will ever be associated with English science. Brunel is acknowledged to have been one of our greatest engineers. The Prince Consort was looked on by many as a foreigner, but in reality no one had a more thoroughly English heart; no one identified himself so completely with our interests; no one has left so strong an impress of his mind on English art and social life as Prince Albert. We owe him much, and it is a matter alike of shame and regret that our gratitude should have been chiefly posthumous. Of all the strangers indeed to whom our gates have been opened not one has conferred such benefits on England. Let us, however, turn from the dead to the living. We have at the present moment among us a little knot of foreign princes who have virtually, if not formally, adopted England as their own country. Indeed, meeting them in society, one would dream, save from and occasional foreign accent, that they were other than well-bred English gentlemen, so thoroughly have they identified themselves with us. Some of them have married our princesses; one is said to be in hopes of following this attractive example; and two of them have taken brides from the families of English peers.

Of all these perhaps the best known is the stalwart general who commands the Home District. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar came to England as a boy, and went through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, like any other lad. Not one atom of favour was shown him, though he was the Queen's cousin, and he was always officially styled Gentleman Cadet Saxe-Weimar. Naturally he entered the Guards, and notwithstanding his princely rank, mixed with his brother officers as a good comrade, and habitually frequented the Guards' Club. After a time he became adjutant which is no sinecure, especially in the Householder troops. In the Crimea he showed a courage, a presence of mind in emergencies, and a cheeriness under privations which became his rank, and earned him the respect and affection of all those who affronted death with him. His love match with a daughter of the house of Lennox, a family of soldiers like his own, completed the tie between Prince Edward and his adopted country. He is somewhat of a German in appearance, and an accent occasionally betrays his Teutonic origin, but in heart he is an Englishman.

Another of the strangers within our gates is Prince Christian, brother of the head of that line with the curiously composite designation of Slesvig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. Born in 1831, he married, when thirty-five, the Princess Helena, some fifteen years younger than himself. A major-general, a Knight of the Garter, and a Royal Highness by warrant, he is officially an English prince. Too late in life, however, did he come to England to ever be a thorough Briton. Indeed, he would be guilty of affectation were he to pretend to be otherwise than what he is, a German. Now affectation is the very last failing of which any one would accuse the Princess Helena's husband, who is admitted by all who know him to be the most simple minded and mannered man living. His marriage has been a happy one, and the royal couple live in the most domestic, quiet, and unostentatious fashion at Windsor. Seldom, indeed, do they quit that charming spot, and society therefore sees less of them than it would like. Very sparing of speech is Prince Christian, apparently not stirred by much interest in passing events or surrounding persons. Not given to taking his fair share in conversation, neither ill-natured nor foolish remarks have ever been attributed to him. Yet those who know him well like him greatly, and apply to him that thoroughly British commendatory phrase a good fellow; while those who merely see him on state occasions admit that he is manly and gentlemanlike in his bearing. He has never sought to gain honours or employments for himself, never concerns himself with any court intrigue, is good-natured, and devoid of all pretension, and pursues a quiet and unambitious path with simple dignity.

All our princesses are popular, but not one is more universally liked for the genial, cheerful, kindly heart and manners which are the characteristics of the house of Cambridge than the Princess Mary. The cousins only of the sovereign, the Commander-in-Chief and his sister have ever been less fettered by etiquette than the Queen's sons and daughters. Their disposition being moreover sociable, they have not failed to take advantage of their comparative liberty to mix freely in non-royal society, and their presence has ever been welcome. Both, in imitation of their kind-hearted father, have always taken and active part in promoting charities, and the Princess Mary has contributed by her patronage largely to the success of many bazaars for the benefit of the poor, sick, and miserable. Full of spirits, showing her sunny heart in her face, always amaible, and fond of fun, the Princess Mary was simply one of the most popular ladies in Europe, and she and her brother constituted a valuable link between the Court and the aristocracy. When, therefore, she contracted a marriage of affection every one was prepared to like the husband of her choice. His Serene Highness the Prince, now Duke, of Teck, son of Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg and Claudine Countess of Hohenstein, when he came to England in 1864, very favourably impressed all who met him. He was young, good-looking, and on public occasions his handsome figure and face were well set off by the becoming uniform of a lieutenant in the Austrian cavalry. It was said too that he had served in the field, and Englishmen are always disposed to like a prince who is a soldier in reality as well as in name. Thus he was liked as much for his own sake as for that of his bride. As usual, gossip hinted soon after his marriage that he did not thoroughly appreciate his wife; but gossip was wrong, and he and the Princess may be cited as an instance of a happy couple.

The Prince of Leiningen, cousin of the Queen, G.C.B., post captain in the British navy, and commanding the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, is, outside the navy and the Isle of Wight, less known than some of the German princes who have made England their home. He is, however, a fine manly fellow, who has well earned by active service before the enemy the coveted post which he occupies. His relationship to her Majesty had no doubt something to do with his obtaining the Grand Cross of the Bath, but several medals prove that an order of chivalry is not out of place on his breast, and form a suitable setting for the star. In one sense he is more completely identified with this country than several of the other 'strangers within our gates.' Not only is the Queen's cousin a working sailor, but through his marriage with a princess of Baden he is connected with the Duke of Hamilton. In another sense England is less his home, for in his neutralised principality he possesses an estate to which, whenever his duty will allow, he repairs for the sake of shooting.

Of late those who study the doings of royalty must have frequently noticed the name of Prince Louis of Battenberg as sharing the amusement of the Prince of Wales. This young prince—he is only twenty—is a sub-lieutenant in the Royal Navy. His family history is somewhat romantic. His father, brother of the Grand Duke of Hesse and the Empress of Russia, when paying a visit to St. Petersburgh, fell in love with one of his sister's maids of honour. This young lady, daughter of a Polish nobleman, Count Haucke, so captivated the susceptible heart of Prince Alexander, that despite all opposition he married her. His relations were scandalised at such an offence against conventionality, but wisely made the best of the business, and the fair Pole was created Princess of Battenberg. Every one likes young Prince Louis, and the report that there is a probability that he is destined some day to obtain the hand of the Princess Beatrice has been received with satisfaction.

Our list closes with Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, better known as Count Gleichen. Like Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar he is in every way a thoroughly naturalised Englishman. A nephew of the Queen, he as a boy entered the royal navy, saw much active service, and eventually attained the rank of post-captain, when he retired. Simple-mannered, unassuming, clever, he is beloved by all who know him, and is perhaps one of the happiest princes living. Falling in love with the daughter of Admiral Sir George Seymour, father of the present Marquis of Hertford, he sacrificed everything to his affection, and married her. It is said that there were peculiarly romantic circumstances connected with this very romantic affair. The story runs, that being seriously ill at Devonport, where Sir George Seymour was admiral, his future wife showed him such womanly kindness during his sickness, that when he recovered he asked his fair nurse to be his wife. Neither has ever had reason to regret the breach of etiquette thus committed. He was not rich even for a private gentleman, and her dowry was insignificant. Moreover their marriage placed him, according to royal views, in a false position; for a prince cannot contract other than a morganatic marriage with a subject. He, however, so frankly accepted his position that it ceased to be a false one. He sank the prince altogether, and assumed or was granted the title of Count Gleichen. So completely does he ignore his royal rank, that on all public occasions he abstains from taking his regular place, and contents himself with that which his wife is granted. Unable to raise his wife to his own rank, he voluntarily sinks to hers. Royal chronicles contain few instances of such romantic affection; and the utter absence of consciousness that he is doing anything out of the way has secured him the esteem and affection of all his relations and friends. He is poor, as we have said, and a large family makes heavy demands on his slender purse; but he is equal to any fortune. The Queen has granted him apartments in St. James's, and there he pursues the modest career of a sculptor. With true nobility of soul he justifies his conduct by using his talents to fill his coffers; and if any one of our readers should like to possess a bust of him or her self by a royal artist of no mean talent, that wish can be easily gratified. As a specimen of the count's talent, we may cite the admirable medallion of Mr. Webb, now exhibiting at Burlington House. A letter to Count Gleichen, St. James's Palace, will secure a sitting in the count's studio, and in due time an admirable work of art will be exchanged for a handsome but not unduly large cheque. To sum up, Prince Victor is as fine a specimen of a thorough man in the true sense of the word as any country can produce, and England has reason to be proud that he is her adopted son.

There has ever since the accession of the house of Hanover been a prejudice against Germans, and it would be idle to deny that, though somewhat weaker than it was, it still exists. As regards, however, the little knot of naturalised or semi-naturalised German princes whom we have sought to sketch, some of them have rendered England good service, while all have conducted themselves with discretion and unobtrusiveness. Moreover, they one and all possess such sterling qualities that every impartial person must admit that society is a gainer from their presence amongst us. We may at times express ourselves as warmly as our grandfathers about foreigners, but with respect to the princes in question we make a mental reservation. Technically they are 'strangers within our gates,' but in our hearts we feel that the term is a misnomer.—*The World.*

A RELIGIOUS LIFE.

WHAT A BOY THOUGHT ABOUT IT.

THE COMMITTAL TO MEMORY OF SCRIPTURAL VERSES AND THEIR EFFECT UPON CHARACTER—IMPRESSION RECEIVED AT REVIVAL MEETINGS—JUDGMENTS OF CHURCH MEMBERS' ACTIONS—BOYS' PRAYER-MEETINGS.

To the Editor of the "New York Tribune."

SIR: I learned during my early boyhood a great many Sunday-school lessons and verses of Scripture. I took a certain pleasure in committing these to memory, and being favoured in that mental department, my teachers, both of the Sunday and day schools, kept me employed up to my utmost capacity. I had the reputation of being a studious and good boy. Studious I was; "good," in the sense implied by those who praised me, I was not. I possessed an intuitive skilfulness in concealing my real nature and inclinations, or perhaps it would be more proper to say the dark side of that nature and inclination. For, at a far earlier age than any one suspected, all the desires, the covetings, the envyings, the acting out in imagination of numberless forbidden acts, went on in my mind. Outwardly, I was a pale-faced, sober-looking boy, with a perpetual "go-to-meeting" air about me. Inwardly, I often lived the life of a Nero. I had a fiendish passion for torturing animals, and needed only to have been brought up among the Apaches, where, imbibing Apache ideas of propriety, I should, in all probability, have similarly tortured humanity.

Of course, I thought all this very wrong. I mean by this I deemed the practical carrying out of my inclinations to be wrong. It seemed wicked with me then simply because I had learned that society forbade such acts. My morbid and perverted inner life, however, did not trouble me. In that I lived a great deal, and secretly acted out as much as I could. Yet at times I deemed myself an exemplary little boy. My conscience commended me for getting my lessons perfectly and saying my prayers regulary night and morning. That conscience also troubled me whenever I omitted them. I looked down from a little Pharasaical mount on certain boys and young men who were known to be rather wild, albeit I did not scruple to associate with them, and loved such association. One evening, when about six years of age, while playing in the parlor, I ran accidentally against the center-table, upsetting a tall "astral lamp," filled with whale oil. That was before the day of improved burning fluids. No misfortune at that time was so dreaded by house-keepers as the spilling of oil on the parlor furniture. Despite plasters of buckwheat paste and other remedies as numerous as those for curing a common cold, nothing would remove entirely that dark, dirty stain. I saw the tall lamp tilting over; I heard the crash of the great glass shade; in a moment the full measure of the misfortune, the common scolding and whipping, the fretting and unavailing buckwheat plasters all flashed through my mind. I fled to the wood-pile. It was a retired spot. I knelt down among the chips by the big chopping log. I said the Lord's Prayer and "Now I lay me down to sleep," and another invocation which had been taught me, beside one having special reference to the shattered lamp. I pleaded my well-learned lessons and regular devotions.

After a while I returned timidly to the house, and to my astonishment was mildly received and suffered no punishment. Religion to me at that period meant a blind fear of punishment for sin. I did not hate sin so much as I did the eternal punishment to be suffered for its commission. I was really glad during revivals when certain young men were converted, for I counted them as saved. I tried often for years by private prayer and supplication to realize that change of heart they spoke of. I could not. The revival meeting with its shouting, groaning, exhortation, tears, and ecstacies, partly disgusted, partly terrified me. I seldom attended these gatherings, and wondered how the other boys could go, as they frequently did, to be amused at the excitement. I dreaded above all things during these revival seasons the meeting with the more active members of the church to which my parents belonged, lest they should begin "talking religion" to me. Occasionally some of these men would come to me in the Sunday-school and, taking me by the hand, begin their beseechings, and stern admonitions. I dreaded them. If at the prayer-meeting I saw certain members coming down the aisle, as frequently they did, to induce non-professors to go to the altar, my blood chilled with fear lest they should plead with me; because these persons were to me then and there the threatening embodiments of that awful and eternal punishment, in which, when I dared to think of it at all, I deemed myself involved, despite all my regular devotion. Out of the ranks of the condemned I could not get, since by no private effort was I able to obtain the desired change of heart, and to go up in public and be prayed for was to me torture. I lived under this cloud for many years, and through its influence committed many despairing excesses, deeming in plain terms that if I must be punished I would realize all I could of earthly pleasure while I was able.

Deep down in my heart I never liked the good men of our Sunday-school books; men made up completely of sinless bits of character picked out here and there, glued together, varnished and dressed in black from top to toe; always in that eternal, respectable black suit, leading little boys about by the hand, pointing up to the skies with one arm and pumping up texts and precepts with the other. The mere sight of those pictures torew me into a nervous prickly heat. For that cause alone I belive I hated a "stove-pipe" hat. Once my parents insisted on my wearing one. It was ever to me a crown of thorns. I felt as if weighted down with that stiff Sunday-school book goodness, of which the chief work seemed to be that of penning little boys in doors and smothering them with solemn admonition. I discovered after a while that these were not real men. I found they were pieced-up men varnished. I began then to suspect that many eminent models up for the emulation and imitation of youth were models in which all the good had been put prominently forward, and all the bad kept out of sight. When a child I held professors of religion to a very strict accountability for their words and actions. I used to see and hear a great deal on their part which did not come up to my standard of a strictly religious life. I fear now that no man could have lived up to that standard.

The sewing society used sometimes to meet at our house This concentrated all the women in the church. I was often present, an unimportant child supposed to understand nothing of the conversation current at such gatherings. But I did hear and understand a great deal. Deeply as I might have seemed absorbed in play some of their words lingered in my ears. They might have been uncomprehended at the moment, but they remained there. They kept on sounding there. True, it was mere mechanical sounding and repetition, like words and sentences in a parrot's memory. But this mechanical repetition begot reflection; reflection begot inquiry, and inquiry, led to information. The conversations at the sewing circle were generally about those not present and such as they might not have been delighted to hear. Somebody seemed always on trial. The delinquencies of the absent were not subjects of momentary discussion either. They lasted for the entire sitting, and were resumed at the next. One very prominent case, I recollect, which resulted in a members being read out of church, lasted the Society as a standing topic, according to juvenile ideas of time, for several generations. I took a mature interest in all these matters As for sects other than our own, they seemed to be regarded as so many hostile camps. When a certain denomination first established a church in the village their peculiar form of worship was spoken of very much as would have been a Pagan ceremonial. Certain theologically turbulent and socially unmanageable individuals from our own congregation who went over to them, were ever after held as Euphraims joined to false gods, or, as it seemed to me, as souls almost worthless, who could well be spared, an opinion confirmed in the remark once made by our own ministers, and admiringly repeated by his women parishioners, that "our church needed every few years a weeding out of unprofitable members."

One Sunday when I was about eight years of age I heard a sermon predicting the speedy arrival of the Day of Judgment. It was a "Millerite" sermon. How the minister who delivered it obtained a hearing in our church I know not. He proved the nearness of the end from the books of Daniel and Revelation. Certainly he proved it to me. I was frightened. I saw already the universe in flames and heard the sounding of the last trump. Horrible was the fear I endured. I longed for that sermon to close. I wanted to get away anywhere from those threatenings, which had before so tortured my childish consciousness, and which now seemed coming to a speedy realisation. But egress from the church gave me no relief. Bright and beautiful as was that Summer's afternoon, yet everything seemed pallid by earth's impending doom. The words of the preacher followed me. I had no appetite for food that evening. How my parents could hear these terrible predictions and then go home as they did and eat their suppers with any relish at all was to me a mystery. Why could the usual routine of life go on as ever the succeeding day; why did my father as ever continue to be absorbed in his business; why was not something or other done in view of this great catastrophe; why should Mr. Bills, this Judgment Day minister sink into the comparative week day obscurity; why did not the leading people of our village, or at least of our congregation, apply to him seeing that he was the only visible authority in this matter, and get him to do something, which in a despairing state of mind I still hoped might avert the disaster. All this and far more occupied my mind for days. All this was suffered and dreaded in silence. Never did my parents dream that for weeks afterward their child was undergoing this mental agony, an agony, too, which so completely possessed me that I feared the sight of Mr. Bills in the street, and trembled when his voice was heard in the Sunday-school, lest there he should again threaten us with the day of judgment.

It was with a great sense of relief when, one day in my father's store this subject being canvassed over by a knot of worthies there assembled, that I heard old Deacon Talmadge, who ranked next to any minister as a theologian, give utterance to an opinion which implied that, in his estimation, the earth would not burn up, at least so soon as Mr. Bills had predicted. That was as a great ray of comfort shining on me. In secret and for a long time afterward I leaned on Deacon Talmadge. I dared to hope that his authority might be as trustworthy as that of Mr. Bills. He gave me hope. He stood with me as the champion and supporter of the world's safety. Mr. Bills was the representative of its present destruction. As time wore on, and the day fixed for the final dissolution passed and others succeeded, I rejected Mr. Bills entirely and became a confirmed Talmadgeite. Deacon Talmadge was a cool, practical Christian. He was a very long, very lean, very wrinkled faced old man, with a prominent squeak in his voice. But there was moderation, kindness, and consideration in his manner even to boys. He would hear a boy's opinion with respect, not with that air of condescension which made you feel that whatever hearing you might have was a mere form, and that the verdict was certain to go against you. What gave me great confidence in him was that when he measured out the potatoes we bought of him he filled the bushel with Scripture measure, "pressed full and running over." Even now I can see that good, old, long, lank deacon's body ever clad in a snuff-colored suit, picking the potatoes which would not remain stationary on the measure off the ground and flinging them into my basket. That with me weighed as much as the Confession of Faith and the Thirty-nine Articles.

Not long after this my father died. I was riding out one day soon after his death and had stopped for a moment near the parsonage, when the minister came out and walked across the street toward me. Instantly I divined his purpose. He was coming to "talk religion" I was afraid of that man. He had tried to speak with me many times. I would get on the other side of the street or dodge around corners when I saw him coming. He kept me in a state of perpetual uneasiness. He visited our family and I never knew when I was secure. All the terrors which Old Rome held over the heads of her subject kings that man held over me. He was not a refined man. I used occasionally to hear the members of the Sewing Circle criticise his domestic habits. They said he ate butter by the pound and slapped great chunks inside of hot mince pies as if the crust had n't shortnin' enough already." When his wife remonstrated with him he argued that the Lord sent us these good things and we had a right to use them as we saw fit."

He held the bridle of my horse and talked to me for half an hour. He adverted frequently to "my poor dead father." Intuitively I recognised his motive in so doing. He was trying, as the phrase ran, to "soften my heart." But he aroused only a silent indignation. He asked me many questions: "If I did not wish to be saved;" if "I did not love the Saviour;" if "I did not feel myself a great sinner?" I said "Yes" to all these queries because I thought he expected that reply. He made me promise to attend the 5 o'clock evening prayer meetings. I did so without the least intention of going. I would have promised anything and everything so that I could only get away from him. This gentleman was doing what he deemed his duty. My own conscience condemned me for the instinctive fear with which I regarded him.

I held him as a man nearer the Throne than others; almost as one who had the keys to bind or loose. But his system of conversion, the threatened prayers and sermons, indeed any degree of contact with the fervid, enthusiastic, but rather uncultivated men and women most active during revival seasons was to me most distasteful.

About this time certain boys from 8 to 14 years of age held prayer-meetings at one another's houses in garrets and basements. They prayed, sang, exhorted, and conducted their meetings altogether as was customary at the regular gatherings of their elders. There was one boy, by name John Piper, who was the most active and influential at these assemblages. He could pray and exhort with greater fluency than any one else. At other seasons John Piper had very little moral weight with us. He was a sort of half apprentice to a carpenter and half housemaid to the carpenters wife. He was a boy, good-natured not worldly-wise, more simple than keen, and everybody's butt. His employer dressed him in his own cast-off suits. That old beaver hat, already worn out in the service of the master, and certainly one size too large for John, was an object of general ridicule to all the boys in the place, and was frequently in process of being kicked from one end of the main street to the other, and all John would do or say was: "Now, boys, that's too bad, I swow!" But during the progress of a revival, John Piper became a different character, or rather he was held in higher estimation. His fluency as an exhorter was so remarkable that he was sometimes called upon to speak at the regular meetings. I became a regular attendant at these boy's meetings, and took a certain interest in them. I think now it was on our part a purely imitative affair. Yet there was no thought of anything like a wanton mockery of any religious service. Many of the boys had remembered the substance of the prayers and exhortations they had heard at church. I had learned a written prayer, and it gave me great pleasure to repeat it. I recollect that my prayer was once objected to by some of the members on the ground that I had learned it out of a book. John Piper was the leader of these meetings. They took place weekly. He used to call on one after another to give their religious experience and state of mind during the week. It was a hard task for many of us to speak in meeting. I was the most timid and sensitive of all in this respect. I put it off as long as possible. At last John Piper came privately and talked with me. He led me out behind our barn. He said that "to testify" was my duty; that it was one of the crosses I must take up. "It was nothing," he added. "If I would only try, the brethren would be satisfied with a very few words from me just as an evidence." That evening the meeting took place in our back kitchen. I went with a very heavy heart. Every one save myself had previously spoken. I thought in my inmost soul it was rather hard that this, to me, great trial should be so pertinaciously insisted upon, inasmuch as I was one of the wealthiest, if not the wealthiest, member of our congregation, and had contributed freely of my pocket money to the collections which were regularly taken up besides furnishing the back kitchen, the place where these meetings were most often held.

The opening prayer was made, and we sang. Several members prayed. Then came my ordeal. John Piper arose. He was to me then a very different being compared to the John Piper whose hat I had assisted so many times to kick down the street. He said, "Brother M., we would like to hear a few words from you concerning your state of mind." I arose for the first time in my life before an audience. I was regarded with more than common interest and scrutiny by the boys from the fact that I had never before spoken. My timidity in this matter was known. The great pain and fear this trial gave me was fully realized, and for this very reason the unconsciously cruel little wretches were the more eager to see how I would bear up.

I did finally speak. I said, "Beloved brethren," and stopped. I never went beyond "beloved brethren." Every boy in that meeting, including even John Piper," laughed. Something in my lugubrious appearance and tone went straight home to the sense of the ludicrous, and for the moment they forgot their meeting, and the "boy" came uppermost. I sat down and cried long and loud. My pride and sensitiveness had been outraged. I felt that I had been deceived. I had not intended to say much, and I knew what I had to say would be spoken in an awkward, hesitating manner. I thought all this was fully and considerately realised by my hearers. I had expected from many previous assurances that everything would be made smooth for me. I had even counted on a little congratulation and compliment on this my first effort. The serious character with which these meetings had been invested in my eyes vanished with that shout of laughter. I saw now only a parcel of grinning boys. Even John Piper took his old place. I told them they could not hold their meetings any longer in my back kitchen. A leading member retorted by saying in behalf of the congregation that "they didn't care, for there was just as good a place in George Tabor's barn."

But this was the last prayer-meeting of that season. Spring was coming. The warm south wind was blowing and the earlier flowers were peeping from the dead leaves of Winter. Ours was a whaling port. Soon the fleet would arrive. The long departed ships brought home a fresh influx of life, stir and business. The revival was always less fervid toward Spring. It was most intense during midwinter, when we were quite cut off from the outer world. The boys followed steadily along in the wake of the older people. Our meetings had in reality been deficient in interest for some weeks previous. My attempted speech was the last feather on the camel's back. In four weeks from that evening John Piper's hat was again to be seen high in air above a cloud of dust and the boys actively engaged in kicking it down the street.

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Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 28th June 1875.

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